

## Contacts said under way to revive Mideast talks

CAIRO, Feb. 4 (Agencies)—"Crucial contacts" are under way, between Egypt and the United States to revive the Mideast peace process and step up Egypt-U.S. military cooperation, the authoritative "Al-Ahram" newspaper reported Sunday.

These contacts, the paper said, are to be pursued sometime within the coming two weeks, when President Jimmy Carter and President Anwar Sadat are to agree on ways of activating the Egyptian-Israeli peace drive.

Carter has been examining the Mideast situation in the light of a report submitted by U.S.

rowing ambassador Alfred Ahterton, who visited Cairo and Tel Aviv a week ago, the paper said.

Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali has conferred with the U.S. ambassador to Cairo, Hermann Eils, on American-Egyptian relations, said "Al-Ahram."

It quoted Eils as saying that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown will arrive Feb. 16 and confer with Sadat the next day.

In a related development, the Egyptian weekly "Rose El Youssef" reported Sunday that Egypt has rejected an Israeli proposal for a meeting between

Sadat and Begin at the Sinai town of Al Arish to iron out their differences over a peace settlement.

The magazine said the Israeli proposal, communicated to Egypt through Ahterton, also called for President Carter's participation at a later stage.

Ahterton relayed the Israeli proposal to Cairo although Washington was not enthusiastic about the idea of an Israeli-Egyptian summit meeting, the magazine said without elaboration.

In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin described as unfounded Egyptian accusations that Israel was trying to make a separate peace with Egypt.

## Palestinians blame UNIFIL for clash in south Lebanon

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (Agencies)—Palestinian commandos Sunday blamed United Nations forces in southern Lebanon for provoking a six-hour gunbattle Saturday in which two U.N. soldiers from Fiji and a Palestinian were killed.

Four Norwegian U.N. troops died when their helicopter, called in to evacuate the wounded, crashed, a U.N. spokesman in Beirut said.

The six deaths represented the highest single casualty toll yet suffered by the 5,000-man U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) since it arrived last March following the Israeli invasion.

Radical Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies clashed with the Fijians at sunset Saturday near Qana, five miles southeast of the Tyre port. The commandos later issued a statement claiming the battle erupted after the Fijians "executed" one of their men, and they vowed revenge.

The U.N. spokesman confirmed the report that two Fijians were killed but said he had no information to verify the claim that Fijians executed a commando.

The Norwegian helicopter, with two crewmen and two medical officers, was about to land at Qana to evacuate a wounded Fijian soldier when it crashed, instantly killing all aboard.

A Norwegian official said an investigation into the crash has begun, but initial reports in-

## Bakhtiar 'not opposed' to shadow government



GREET KHOMEINI: Crowds greeting religious opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeini at his Tehran headquarters. (Wirephoto)

TEHRAN, Feb. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar said Sunday he would not oppose creation of a shadow government by opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeini but later added, "There is one Iran and one government. More than that is not tolerable for me or you."

In an interview with Tehran Radio, the prime minister vowed again not to resign and promised he would not "permit a new type of dictatorship which will be worse than before."

any book. The regime I promote is neither the Shah's dictatorship nor Islamic republics like Libya or Pakistan."

Bakhtiar's radio interview was one of several statements made Sunday by the prime minister amid intensive, behind-the-scenes negotiations aimed at heading off civil war.

The talks continued even as both sides spoke grimly of a showdown.

Although Bakhtiar appeared firm in his refusal to resign, he told the newspaper "Ettelaat" that he would not oppose creation of a shadow government by Khomeini. But the prime minister vowed to arrest any rival head of government who "starts creating disorders, and riots and wants to interfere with the country's legal order."

He likened such a Khomeini-appointed government to European "shadow cabinets" named by opposition political parties.

"If this announcement remains just an announcement and does not become a step toward riots and disorders, there is no obstacle in its way," Bakhtiar said.

"Many (opposition) political parties in progressive, democratic countries designate their own prime minister. But if this prime minister-designate starts creating disorders and riots and wants to interfere with the legal order of the country, I will arrest him."

The prime minister also said

## Israeli soldiers break up West Bank demonstrations

JERUSALEM, Feb. 4 (Agencies)—Israeli soldiers and police used truncheons to break up demonstrations by stone-throwing Palestinian schoolchildren in several West Bank towns Sunday, eyewitnesses said.

The protests were over Israel's recent blowing up or sealing off Palestinian houses in the occupied West Bank as punishment for PLO sympathizers, spokesmen for the students said.

An unidentified woman tourist was slightly injured by the demonstrators when they stoned a bus passing through Halhul, south of Jerusalem, on a sightseeing tour.

In the biggest protest, at Ramallah near Jerusalem, students milled through streets, stoning troops and police, eyewitnesses and military sources said.

They were forced back with truncheons, and then massed outside a police station, smashing windows with stones, the sources said.

Earlier Saturday, one person was killed and several were injured when a bomb explo-

ded in the old city of Jerusalem, police said.

The building, which is close to the Wailing Wall, was badly damaged and partly collapsed.

A number of people nearby were slightly injured and required only first aid treatment. Two people were injured more seriously, police said.

As violence continued, Israel's supreme court Sunday ordered a commission to study rival land claims at a site in the West Bank where Palestinians are trying to block construction of a new Jewish settlement, Israel Radio reported.

The court enjoined any development of the land at Nebi Salah, 20 miles north of Jerusalem, until the commission ruled on ownership of the land.

Last May the high court blocked Israel's Defense Ministry from constructing a Jewish settlement on the site after the village of Nebi Salah filed suit, claiming the land was expropriated illegally.

The suit was the first such legal action by Palestinians

## Hundreds of Bhutto supporters arrested in continuing swoop

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 4 (R)—Hundreds of people were arrested and hundreds more went underground Sunday as police and soldiers swooped on supporters of condemned ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Officials of his Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) were seized in their beds during extensive house raids by the security forces.

Pakistan's martial law administrator Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, ordered the arrests to crush any show of dissent when the supreme court delivers its verdict

on whether Bhutto should be sent to the gallows.

The arrests, which started Saturday, indicated that the court's judgment was imminent. But no date has been announced and lawyers involved in the case said they had received no advance warning of a court ruling.

Jails were filled with former senators, members of parliament and others thought capable of organizing anti-government protests if Bhutto loses his appeal against the death sentence imposed on charges of ordering the assassination of a political opponent.

Estimates varied of the number detained. In the Punjab province alone they were put at between 400 and 1,000.

One leading Peoples Party official said thousands had been rounded up. Many were detained in a similar swoop a few days before the Lahore High Court sentenced Bhutto, 51, to death last March.

Some had profited by the experience — and booted. One man, PPP president Hakeem Pizzada in the Sind town of Sukkur, was in the nick of time. He walked out of his back door as troops rushed in the front.

Others less quick were jailed for periods ranging from 15 days to three months.

In the Punjab, some women were held under house arrest for 15 days.

The military regime suffered a setback when a court in Karachi freed former Communications Minister Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, the ex-premier's cousin.

He was acquitted of attempting to escape when he persuaded police escorting him between court and prison to let him spend a couple of hours at home.

Mumtaz Ali Bhutto had been kept in prison for 16 months. But a court recently overturned his detention order — subject to any outstanding charges against him.

Courts recently released a number of Bhutto supporters from martial law detention in what appeared to be a growing invitation within the judiciary.

In Lahore, lawyers for the ex-premier complained to a high court judge that government white papers detailing alleged misconduct by Bhutto touched on matters for which he has already appeared in court and that they amounted to contempt.

In Rawalpindi, Bhutto's doctor said the former premier is refusing to accept any medication in jail.

Dr. Zafar Niazi, who has been treating him for an infection, saw Bhutto in the central prison Saturday. The doctor quoted him as saying there was no sense in taking medicine when the question of his life or death would be decided in the next few days.

Niazi said Bhutto's health was suffering, but he appeared quite relaxed.

On whether Bhutto should be sent to the gallows.

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## Oman minister says developments in Iran could affect Gulf states

By Farook Lagman  
JEDDAH, Feb. 4—Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais Zawawi said Sunday that the situation in Iran could affect the rest of the Gulf region but that it is "too early to assess the kind and extent of such influences."

Zawawi, who arrived here on a short visit to deliver a message from Sultan Qaboos to King Khaled, told "Arab News" that, "we can compare the effects of the Iranian situation on the region to repercussions in Western Europe to a change of regime in Italy. There might be a change of balance."

Zawawi said that so far "there is no indication of the direction of Iranian foreign policy" after the departure of the Shah.

"On the contrary, there seems to be greater understanding and sympathy for the Arabs in Iranian official circles. But what happens amongst them is entirely an internal matter," he said.

He added that reports claiming that Iranian Air Force planes have withdrawn from Oman were unfounded simply because "there were no Iranian planes in the country."

Most Iranian troops had been withdrawn after helping the sultanate quell the insur-

rection in Dhofar he added.

Now Omani troops are in full control of the region and apart from a few and isolated hit and run attacks, the situation is back to normal, he said.

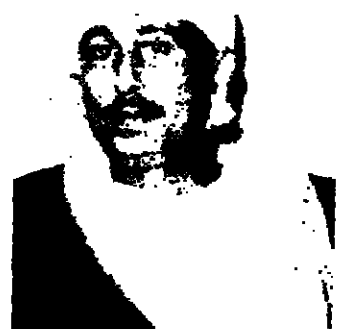
Saudi Arabia has been using its good offices to ensure that the situation in the region remains calm, he said.

"There is a dialogue at present involving Saudi Arabia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Oman and South Yemen with a view to maintaining the peace and stability of the area," he said. But he did not appear too optimistic about normalizing relations between Oman and South Yemen because he said South Yemen has rebuffed all Omani attempts at a genuine rapproche-

ment.

Zawawi said that disputes over Oman's borders with the United Arab Emirates may be solved, but the solution may take some time. "This is beyond our control," he said.

(Continued on back page)



Qais Zawawi

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## Tiring U.S. tour Teng slows down pace on last day of visit

SEATTLE, Feb. 4 (AP)—Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, apparently tiring, slowed his pace Sunday as he neared the end of his American tour.

Teng, 74, was carefully husbanding his energy, said an aide who indicated that the Chinese leader was turning down nearly all of the many requests for interviews and appointments during his free time in Seattle.

His schedule last week in Washington, Atlanta and Houston had him on the go for as many as 18 hours a day.

Meanwhile, Yao Wei, a Chinese official traveling with the Teng party, confirmed that former President Richard Nixon, whose 1972 visit to China was the first step on the road that led to normalization of relations, has accepted an invitation to visit China again. Yao said no date has been set for the trip, which will be Nixon's third.

Teng did not make his customary airport arrival speech when he landed at Seattle's Boeing Flight Center Saturday evening. Instead, he walked down a receiving line, shaking hands with the state's Congressional delegation, Gov. Dixy Lee Ray and Secretary of Transportation Brock Adams, waved briefly to a small crowd of well-wishers, got into his limousine and went to his hotel

for an evening of rest.

Teng skipped a Sunday morning boat tour of Puget Sound, which the State Department arranged for some members of the Chinese delegation.

The first public appearance on his schedule was a luncheon for local businessmen. The rest of his stay in Seattle was also devoted to the rounds of businessmen, editors and high-technology manufacturing facilities which have characterized his visit.

He was to go to nearby Everett, Washington, to inspect Boeing's 747 jetliner manufacturing plant, which the company says is the largest enclosed space in the world.

China has placed an order for three of Boeing's 747SP model, a plane originally developed for South Africa's national airline.

The 747SP has fewer seats, bigger fuel tanks, and a longer range than the conventional 747 jet. It can fly non-stop across the Pacific from China to the United States.

Teng's tour will end Monday after a breakfast meeting with editors and publishers from the Pacific northwest region.

One of Teng's hosts in Seattle is Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), a man who will have much to say about trade

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## Security pact to be signed with Iraq

JEDDAH, Feb. 4 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and Iraq will shortly sign an agreement for cooperation in issues relating to border security and internal crime prevention.

The agreement, which now awaits ratification by the two governments, was drafted Sunday after a three-hour meeting between Interior Minister Prince Naif and the Iraqi minister, Izzat Ibrahim.

The agreement also covers technical and administrative relations between the two ministries.

Ibrahim, who began talks with Prince Naif on arrival here Sunday, is visiting Saudi Arabia for one week.

In a statement after the meeting, Ibrahim said the talks also covered "mutual relations and developments in the Arab region."

The security agreement "will be a leap in the relations between the interior ministries of Iraq and Saudi Arabia," he said.

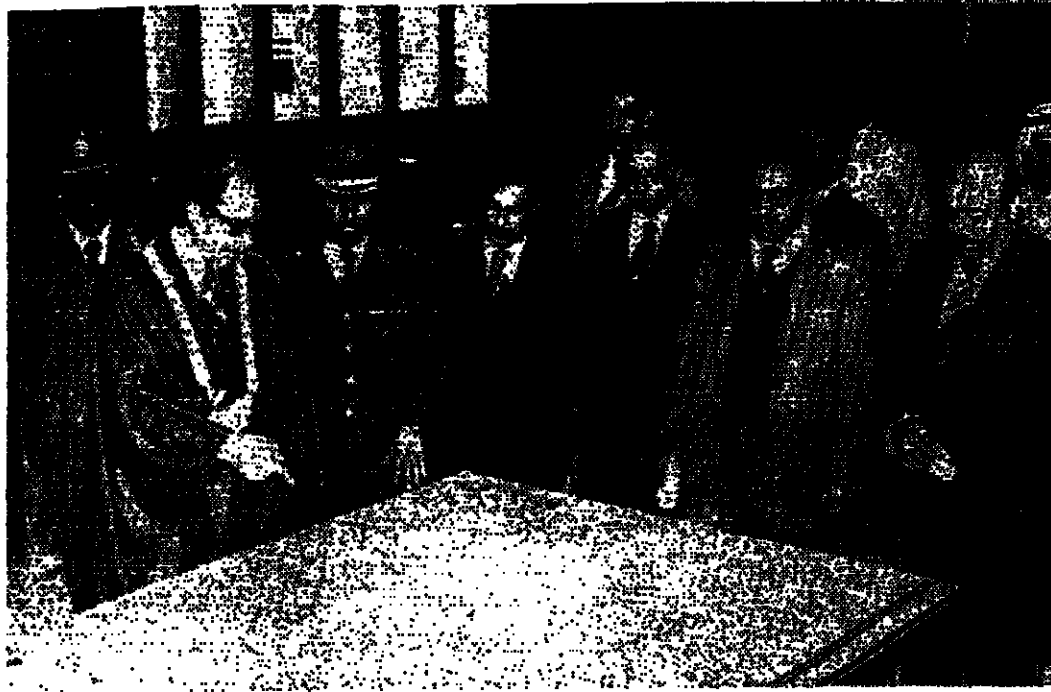
Relations between the ministries will "take a great step forward as a result of the security agreement," he said. "It will have positive results for the internal security of both countries."

Ibrahim also said that he had briefed Saudi officials on the talks proceeding between Syria and Iraq on the unification of areas of government policy.

He said that the Saudi and Iraqi attitudes "to the matters discussed today were identical".

Later Sunday, the minister, who is a member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council visited the International Security Forces Academy here Sunday.

Ibrahim also saw a training display by fire brigades and a film on the activities of the college and its training programs. He visited the college's club where the academy commander presented him with the academy shield.



INTERIOR: Iraq Interior Minister Izzat Ibrahim (in middle) viewing plans at the Interior Security Forces Academy in Riyadh Sunday.

## Agreement signed Banks to lend Taiwan firm SR99 m

By a Staff Reporter  
JEDDAH, Feb. 4—Four major banks operating in Saudi Arabia and the semi-state Saudi Investment Banking Corporation are to provide the Taiwan Power Company with a loan of SR99 million after a successful issue of Saudi riyal notes.

Officials from the Kingdom's largest bank, the National Commercial Bank, the Bank Al-Jazirah, the Banque de Caire, the Saudi-British Bank and the SIBC signed the loan agreement Sunday with Lan Cheng, vice-president of Taiwan Power.

Also attending the signing ceremony at the Meridien Hotel were representatives from the Bank of Taiwan and the International Credit Bank of China, guaranteeing the loan.

The loan will cover immediate foreign-exchange needs of the Taiwan utility, which is installing a 60-megawatt power plant and transmission system in Baha for the Kingdom's General Electricity Organization.

Part of the loan may be

used for purchase of equipment for the Baha scheme, Cheng said.

"Traditionally, Saudi Arabia has been one of Taiwan's major supporters," said Bajamal, international department manager of NCB which lead-managed the loan. "We hope this will continue," he said.

NCB led the underwriting of the note issue, which is denominated in Saudi riyals and was wholly arranged in the Kingdom. The issue, due

in five years, carries a coupon of 7½ per cent at 99 1/2 per cent of issue price. Each note was priced at SR500,000 and the offering was oversubscribed, NCB officials said.

The offering follows a pioneering SR50 million note issue by the Korea Exchange Bank, underwritten by NCB with the Riyadh Bank and the SIBC last May.

Sunday's issue appears, however, to be the first involving the crop of foreign banks domesticated or about to be domesticated under the Kingdom's "Saudiization" policy.

The loan was agreed in principle between Finance Minister Muhammad Abu Al-Khalil and Republic of China Finance Minister Walter Fei during Fei's visit to the Kingdom at the beginning of 1978. Although the loan was handled by private banks, the government, through the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, requires to give approval to riyal note or bond issues because of its oft-stated reluctance to allow the riyal a large international role.

Arabic books open for sale at Dhahran show

DHAHRAN, Feb. 4 (SPA) — Books on display at the first Arabic book exhibition organized by the University of Petroleum and Minerals here may be sold to visitors at a 35 per cent discount, according to an agreement with the publishers, Rector Dr. Abdullah Bu Bakr said Sunday.

The five-day exhibition, which opened Saturday, has 100,000 books on 40 subjects from 35 Arab publishing houses.

## Said to save time, money Jeddah looks into road-building process

By a Staff Reporter  
JEDDAH — Feb. 4 — A short strip of road on Jeddah's Corniche will Monday be paved under a new process which may revolutionize road-building in Saudi Arabia.

The process, invented by Tokyo Institute of Technology Professor Dr. Shinichi Suzuki, can save 40 per cent of the time and from 10-35 per cent of the cost of road construction, officials of Japanese firms interested in the process said Sunday.

Honor  
Dr. Suzuki, 71, was guest of honor Sunday at a lunch given by Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Fariqi and attended by around 150 construction engineers and experts.

Sunday night, Dr. Suzuki was due to address a seminar at King Abdul Aziz University here on the new process.

The process replaces the sand and gravel used in road construction here with a deep stabilizing agent. The agent, patented in Japan by Dr. Suzuki's company Nihon Refcon, can be mixed into the concrete on site — thus saving the time and expense of moving the aggregates to the site, company officials said. Surfaces laid with the agent provide greater impaction than the poorly graded aggregates available in the Kingdom — sand often has to be imported — and yet provides flexibility to resist distortion caused by the extremes of heat and cold in Saudi Arabia.

## Petromin deputy to chair Arab oil financing parley

AL-KHOBAR, Feb. 4 (SPA) — The board of the Arab Petroleum Investment Company will meet Wednesday to discuss new joint ventures and the company's performance in 1978.

Dr. Nureddin Fouad, director general of the company, said that the meeting will be chaired by Jamal Hassan Jawa, deputy governor of Petromin and Saudi Arabia representative on the board.

Representatives of member states of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC): Iraq, Ku-



INVENTOR: Dr. Suzuki with Mayor Fariqi at Sunday's lunch.

wait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Syria and Algeria — will also attend.

The company, set up in 1975 by OAPEC, has a paid-up capital of \$1 billion. It has participated in financing a number of petroleum and petrochemical operations in Bahrain, Qatar, Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

The company participated in the first international loan financing for a joint Arab oil project — the SUMED pipeline for pumping oil from Suez to the Mediterranean coast at Alexandria.

extensively in construction of military roads in Japan.

Officials of Chemtech, a division of the Jamjoom organization which hopes to market the process, showed test roads paved by the process in Tokyo to representatives of Jeddah Municipality in December.

The municipality then invited Dr. Suzuki to test pave a 10-meter strip along the Corniche. The strip will then be monitored for its performance under the rigors of the Jeddah climate.

Marketed

A similar agent, marketed under the name Poro-Cel, has been used in construction of buildings in Japan and was also shown to the city officials in December. It is claimed to offer greater resistance to weather and heat-transfer than conventionally made concrete.

## Information aides review agenda for ministers' meet

MANAMA, Feb. 4 (SPA) — Gulf Arab information experts opened meetings here Sunday to prepare for next Wednesday's Arab Information Ministers Conference, with Deputy Information Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja representing Saudi Arabia.

The experts will discuss a projected regional training cen-

ter for radio and television in Qatar, allocation of TV channels in the Gulf, a memorandum on the activities of the Gulf Television Authority, coordination of European programs on radio and television, a Gulf information documentation center, a petroleum information center, and broadcast of soccer and other sports.

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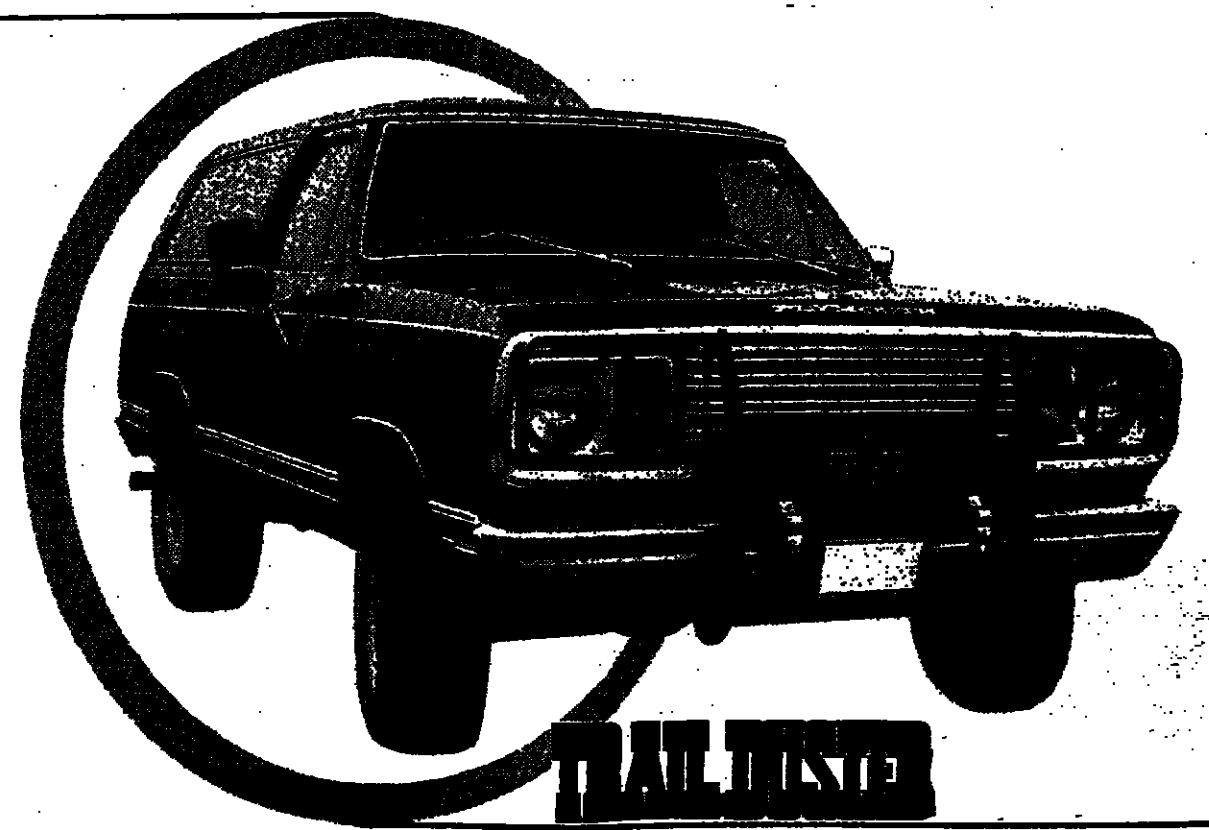
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Reaches 680,000 barrels a day

## Oil production meeting Iran's needs

TEHRAN, Feb. 4 (AP)—Iranian crude oil production is now back at a level to accommodate the nation's own needs but there is still no sign when significant exports will resume, oil industry sources said Sunday.

They placed the current production level at nearly 680,000 barrels per day, compared with six million barrels a day before the nation cut off oil exports and oil workers

began a strike last October. Production last month was as low as 150,000 daily barrels, causing severe fuel shortages.

Streets in Tehran and other cities are now choked with traffic once more. Lines for gasoline and kerosene have eased considerably after an agreement by oil workers to produce for Iranian consumers.

The sources said oil produc-

tion is now expected to remain at between 680,000 and 700,000 barrels daily until a decision on exports is made.

"This is a reasonable target for domestic consumption," one source close to the industry said. Oil needs range as high as 900,000 barrels a day in the coldest weather, which occurred last month.

One threat to continued production for national needs comes from the piling up of

"bunker oil," usually used as ship fuel. Bunker fuel is an automatic byproduct of oil refining for gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum products.

The country already has about 8.5 million barrels of bunker oil and the supplies must be sold abroad or destroyed to make more room for more of the inevitable bunker oil production, the sources said.

Meanwhile, an advisor to Ayatollah Khomeini said Sunday that Iranian oil production under an Islamic republic would be only 40 per cent of the output under the Shah.

However, Iran would expect higher prices for its oil, said Dr. Fazlollah Bani-Sadr.

In a meeting at his home with reporters, Bani-Sadr said he favors a new economic system that would be "neither capitalist nor Marxist, nor a combination of the two." He said a new regime might not honor foreign debts contracted by previous governments.

Khomeini has not yet indicated who will design the economic system of the Islamic republic he seeks to create in Iran.

## Second stop of tour

## Iraq welcomes President Tito

BAGHDAD, Feb. 4 (AP)—Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito arrived here Sunday for talks with Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr.

Tito came from Kuwait on the second leg of an 18-day Middle Eastern swing that will also take him to Syria, and Jordan.

While in Kuwait, Tito urged the Arab nations not to push President Sadat into concluding a unilateral peace treaty with Israel, and indicated his willingness to mediate in the inter-Arab disputes over the peace overtures.

A joint communique issued in Kuwait supported the establishment of a Palestinian state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The 86-year-old Yugoslav leader, one of the architects of the non-aligned movement, is expected to reiterate his call for restraint against Sadat to his Iraqi hosts and Jordan and Syria.

Kuwait and Jordan have been more restrained in criti-

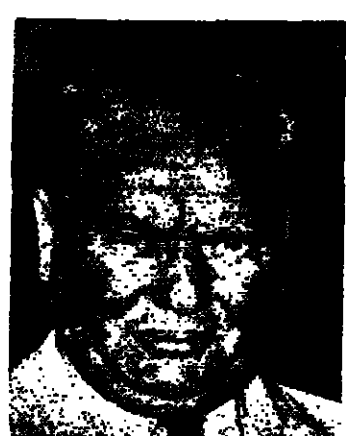
cizing Sadat over the Camp David agreement than Iraq and Syria.

Tito was given an enthusiastic welcome when he arrived in Baghdad. The Iraqi News Agency said five thousand Popular Army troops in camouflage and 10,000 Baathist youths in party uniforms lined the route from the airport to the "peace palace" guest house as 250,000 Baghdadis cheered Tito and Bakr.

Baghdad's mayor presented the city's golden key to Tito as a "token of Iraq's love and appreciation."

The Yugoslav media also hailed the visit to Baghdad as an "important step towards further development of cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and Iraq."

The Yugoslav daily "Politika" said Yugoslav firms were engaged in development projects worth \$2 billion in Iraq, and pointed out that the volume of trade had grown more than 30 times since 1972. No figures were given.



President Tito

## Israeli cabinet members hear anti-inflation plan

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (AP)—Israel's cabinet met Sunday to hear Finance Minister Simcha Ebrahimi's long-awaited plan to cut the Jewish state's rampant inflation, but adjourned until Thursday without taking action.

Ebrahimi's plan would cut Israel's 1979 inflation rate to 40 per cent, eight per cent below last year's figure. "If we do not take these steps, prices will be 10 per cent higher," warned Deputy Finance Minister Yehoshua Flom.

Flom said that since most Israeli incomes are linked to the cost of living, "we do not envisage any real decrease in the standard of living."

Included in the scheme is a controversial proposal to encourage tax evaders to declare their "black capital," or previously hidden income, by offering low tax rates on the money. The treasury estimates the amnesty would net millions of dollars of new revenues, but it has been widely attacked as a reward for tax evaders.

Waldheim bids to avert UNRWA employee strike

AMMAN, Feb. 4 (R)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has personally intervened to try to prevent an indefinite strike by local employees of the U.N. Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in protest against pay cuts.

A spokesman for the strike action group said Sunday that

leaders of the group would fly to Vienna on Wednesday for talks with UNRWA officials following an appeal from Waldheim.

He said the secretary-general Saturday cabled the strike action group in Amman asking it to accept an invitation for talks on the pay dispute.

Waldheim said he was following the strike developments and looked forward to an end to the dispute.

Several hundred employees of the agency plan to strike from next Saturday in protest against plans to cut their allowances to bring their earnings down to levels comparable with local government workers.

Representatives of the employees from Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip have been meeting in Amman for the past three days to draw up plans for the indefinite strike.

UNRWA acting Commissioner-General Alan Brown met the action group Saturday, but the group spokesman said the meeting was futile as the U.N. official "showed no flexibility."

The employees are also protesting against cuts in food rations and educational services to the refugees.

But UNRWA has said it would be forced to cut services to the refugees unless a deficit of more than \$10 million in its budget was met by special contributions.

## Morocco claims it killed 200 Polisario troops

RABAT, Feb. 4 (R)—Morocco said Saturday its troops killed more than 200 guerrillas of the Polisario Front who attacked the southern Moroccan town of Tan-Tan last Sunday.

The Moroccan news agency (MAP) said government forces suffered four dead and 14 wounded.

The guerrillas have claimed they killed nearly 300 Moroccan troops in the fighting.

The Algerian-backed Polisario Front is fighting for the independence of Western Sahara. The territory was partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania when Spain ceded it in 1976.



TEHRAN: A soldier stands guard as children carry a picture of Ayatollah Khomeini in downtown Tehran Friday. Sunday a top aide of Khomeini said that under an Islamic republic Iranian oil production would be only 40 per cent of earlier levels. —(AP wire photo)

## Pilots in Scandinavia refuse to fly to Iran

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4 (AP)—Scandinavian airline pilots announced Sunday they are refusing to fly ordinary scheduled passenger flights in and out of Tehran because of lack of safety in Iranian air space.

The Danish branch of the Scandinavian Pilots' Organization said the governments of Sweden, Norway and Denmark

have been informed that only emergency flights to evacuate Scandinavians will be carried out for the time being.

"And we will need a specific government request to do so," an official said.

The pilots cited a case last week of a near-collision involving a Pan-Am airliner forced to land and take off visually with no control tower aid.

## Turkish journalists mourn slain editor; offer large reward

ISTANBUL, Feb. 4 (AP)—Journalists throughout Turkey held a five-minute vigil Sunday in honor of their colleague Abdi Ipekci, victim of a suspected terrorist attack who was buried in a solemn Muslim rite amid tight security precautions.

A spokesman for the Turkish journalists' Union said hundreds of its members in major cities and rural towns heeded the call to mourn the assassination last Thursday night of Ipekci, editor-in-chief of the moderate Istanbul daily "Milliyet."

Ipekci's body, in a Turkish crescent-and-star flag-draped casket, was taken to a public cemetery after the religious ceremony near his home, attended by Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit, former Premier and main opposition party leader Süleyman Demirel and other government members and military brass.

Ipekci, who also served as an executive council member of the International Press Institute (IPI), died on his way to a hospital after he sustained five bullet-wounds inflicted by a presumed extremist terrorist, who intercepted his car during rush hour in a fashionable sector of Istanbul.

Owners of "Milliyet" and the Turkish Publisher's Union offered rewards to bring an estimated \$200,000 for substantial clues that may lead to the arrest of the assassin.

Marital law authorities, cooperating with security forces, have so far been unable to

come up with traces on the whereabouts of the terrorist gunman despite an intense manhunt in Istanbul that reportedly spread to nearby provinces. A total of 60 inspectors, police commissioners and martial law officials were directing the operation.

Earlier, hundreds of military troops cordoned off a downtown Istanbul district and imposed stringent security as the funeral ceremony got under way.

## Lebanon invasion predicted

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (R)—Lebanese Ambassador to the U.N. Ghassan Tuani said in an interview published Sunday that Israel might be considering a preemptive invasion of Lebanon.

Tuani, a publisher and former minister, told the English-language weekly "Monday Morning" that Israeli action could be triggered by recognition of the impossibility of reaching a peace agreement with Egypt and Israel's belief that the upheaval in Iran gave weight to its claim to be the guardian of the West's interest in the Middle East.

"By taking preemptive action, Israel may think it can face the world with a fait accompli... and force us all to negotiate from a new situation," he said.

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## Waldheim bids to avert UNRWA employee strike

AMMAN, Feb. 4 (R)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has personally intervened to try to prevent an indefinite strike by local employees of the U.N. Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in protest against pay cuts.

A spokesman for the strike action group said Sunday that

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## After talks with Vance

## Owen voices despair about Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (R) — Britain and the United States believe that the situation in Rhodesia is deteriorating seriously and that there is no solution in sight which can end the mounting bloodshed.

"At the moment there is a sense of despair about Rhodesia," British Foreign Secretary David Owen said after two days of talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance largely

about events in southern Africa.

The two governments have proposed an Anglo-American plan to achieve a changeover to majority rule in Rhodesia under United Nations supervision but it is stalled by wide lack of agreement among neighboring states and internal Rhodesian factions.

Owen said Saturday night that one hopeful factor was

that Namibia (South West Africa) was moving towards independence under U.N. supervision, although such an agreement on Namibia had once been thought unlikely.

"Maybe if we get Namibia we can move on into Rhodesia and use again the same techniques," he said.

Owen said it appeared likely that a U.N. force would move into Namibia later this month

to supervise elections although its composition had not yet been decided.

He claimed much of the atmosphere of despair around Rhodesia emanates from Ian Smith, Rhodesia's white prime minister.

Smith has organized his own internal settlement with three black leaders which calls for general elections in April.

The minister said that since Smith announced his plans for internal settlement in 1977 some 5,000 people had been killed in Rhodesia, 90 percent of the country was under martial law and there was tight press censorship.

"Very few of the promises and aspirations have been fulfilled," he said.

Owen said that although Britain had decided against calling a Rhodesia conference because of basic disagreement among the parties, it was still pressing to get the plan recognized as a basis for talks.

"We are in constant contact with the parties," he said. "We are all the time trying to see ways of bringing them together."

Owen said Britain, which has maintained a policy of economic sanctions against Rhodesia since the country broke away from British rule, had recently closed the gap against British petroleum products being sent into the country.

He suggested the United States should investigate the possibility that two U.S. oil companies were shipping oil and its derivatives to Rhodesia.



NANKING: A mid-forties Chrysler that was used by the late Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai, displayed at his 1946-7 headquarters in Nanking, which is now a museum. Chou made Nanking his capital during unsuccessful negotiations to avert the civil war. (AP wirephoto)

## Differences overlooked at end of Soviet-Romania discussions

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP) — The Soviet Union and Romania have reaffirmed their determination to "broaden and deepen Soviet-Romanian relations," the Soviet news agency Tass has announced.

Tass cited an official communication resulting from this week's talks between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in a report Saturday.

The negotiations were held in

"a businesslike and friendly atmosphere," it said.

Tass made no mention of the serious disagreements which were believed to have come up during Andrei's talks with Gromyko and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Late last year, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu publicly defied the Kremlin by refusing accede to a Soviet call for increased Warsaw Pact defense spending.

Other points of friction have

included Ceausescu's encouragement of Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, his independent attitude toward China and his criticism of the Vietnamese-backed invasion of Cambodia.

The Tass account said that "in the course of the negotiations, the determination of both sides to broaden and deepen Soviet-Romanian relations has been reaffirmed."

The two sides, it said, stressed the "particular significance" of the overall declaration adopted at the conclusion of last November's Warsaw Pact summit.

That declaration, however, had not dealt specifically with the question of boosting Pact military spending or other sensitive policy issues.

Tass said the Soviet and Romanian sides criticized the recent decisions adopted by NATO summit sessions in Washington and Brussels — urging stepped-up defense outlays — as "serious obstacles on the way to ending the arms race and to disarmament."

## Top dissident threatened on defense of bombers

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP) — Dissident leader Andrei Sakharov says he has been threatened with violence by two men claiming to be relatives of victims of a 1977 Moscow subway explosion.

Sakharov said the men came to his apartment Friday and told him they had heard on foreign radio broadcasts that he had made statements about the execution of three Armenians convicted of causing the blast.

Threatening violence, the men said they were indignant

that Sakharov appeared to be defending those responsible for the explosion which killed at least four persons, Sakharov said.

He said on Thursday he believed there may have been a judicial mistake or "deliberate falsification" in the case of the three Armenians, who were tried secretly.

Official reports on the case named only one of the defendants, Armenian nationalist Stepan Zatikyan, and did not specify where or when the trial took place.

## Two Civil Guardsmen die in latest Basque violence

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Feb. 4 (AP) — A paramilitary Civil Guard seriously wounded in a recent attack by Basque separatist guerrillas, died Sunday, one day after another Civil Guard was shot and killed in the troubled Basque region.

The former was wounded along with two other Civil Guardsmen last week when a remote-controlled bomb exploded under their jeep near San Sebastian. The group was escorting a truck loaded with 2,000 kilos of dynamite.

The Basque separatist orga-

nization ETA claimed responsibility for the attack, and said it had also assassinated 15 persons this year, including Madrid's military governor.

Three young armed men, believed ETA members, Saturday night shot and killed a Civil Guard and seriously wounded a Civil Guard lieutenant at Andoain, outside San Sebastian.

Police said this weekend they had arrested two alleged ETA cells formed by five and four members each. They said they had also discovered 180 kilos of dynamite and fire arms hidden in a cave near Bilbao.

## BOSS chief said boasting of power to kill

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 4 (R) — A Johannesburg newspaper said Sunday that South Africa's former head of the Bureau of State Security (BOSS), Hendrik van den Bergh, had told a judicial inquiry his agents would commit murder if he ordered it.

The general denied the allegation and told the "Sunday Express," "your story is the biggest bloody lie going. I am going to report you to the police for incitement to murder."

The paper said Bergh had made the alleged statement to a commission investigating misuse of government money in the now-defunct Information Department.

It printed what it called an unpublished section of the commission's first report issued late last year. The substance of this missing section, according to the "Sunday Express," was, "if someone had to be

murdered, he (van den Bergh) said 'kill,' then they (presumably the agents) would do so, irrespective of how important the victims were."

The newspaper report was published amid mounting public pressure on Pieter Botha's government to put the general on trial for contempt in describing the commission as a farce.

The commission referred van den Bergh's remarks to Transvaal Attorney General Jan Botha, who ruled that no further action would be taken. A court case could bring out evidence that was not in the national interest, he said.

A committee of lawyers, academics and businessmen later formed a national committee which Saturday began collect-



Pieter Botha, in names on a petition demanding that the case be brought before the courts.

In what was seen as an unprecedented challenge to the

## Near Philadelphia

## RFK's eldest son weds

GLADWYNE, Pa. Feb. 4 (AP) — Joseph P. Kennedy II, son of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy and eldest member of a new generation of the famous political family married a Philadelphia debutante Saturday.

The 26-year-old groom, the famous Kennedy shock of hair tumbling off his forehead as he emerged grinning from St. John Vianney Church, is the son of the Kennedy clan.

His bride, Sheila Brewster Rauch, is the fourth of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Rauch Jr. of nearby Villanova. She is three years older than Kennedy. Her father is a banker, a graduate of Princeton and a director on the board of the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

Before the ceremony, a stream of limousines pulled up in front of the tiled-roofed church and members of the most famous political family in America began stepping out. A crowd of 2,000 surged against ropes to get a look.

The groom's mother Ethel

arrived with Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, her brother-in-law who helped rear her 11 children after her husband was assassinated June 5, 1968 in Los Angeles.

A sustained Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, widow of the late President John F. Kennedy, arrived with her two children, John Jr. and Caroline.

The bride, a horsewoman and tennis player who had attended private schools, graduated cum laude in government from Wheaton College in 1971. She did graduate work at Harvard where she met Kennedy. She currently works as a Boston city planner.

Kennedy, a graduate of the University of Massachusetts, until recently served as a special assistant to the director of the Community Services Administration in Washington, D.C.

He managed Ted Kennedy's 1976 senatorial campaign, and indicated he might run for office himself in 1980.

The couple plans to live in a modest house in the Brighton section of Boston.

Roberts, told an inquest into the deaths that police had found nearly \$1 million in cash in and around the Jonestown commune.

Miss Field-Ridley told a news conference Saturday the money could be seized by the Guyanese government because it is illegal to hold foreign currency there without declaring it.

The U.S. is seeking to recover \$3.5 million it spent to remove the bodies.

Guyana's police chief, Cecil

## Pol Pot soldiers plan joint strategy

BANGKOK, Feb. 4 (R) — The ousted Cambodian government of Premier Pol Pot Sunday dropped the first hint of a coordinated campaign in its war against the Vietnamese-led forces which claim control of the entire country.

The loyalist Radio Democratic Cambodia, believed to be broadcasting from China, said a two-day national conference of Khmer Rouge troops took place last Thursday and Friday.

The radio did not mention where the meeting took place but said 183 representatives from nine different battle fronts were present. A high-ranking member of the Communist Party central committee presided.

The conferees pledged "to continue fighting the Vietnamese aggressors and rooting out enemy spies planted among the Khmer Rouge."

Previous unconfirmed reports said Pol Pot and President Khieu Samphan were personally directing the guerrilla war from the jungles.

The Khmer Rouge Sunday listed eight major areas of fighting including a claim of full control over the vital Highway Four linking Phnom Penh and the country's only deep-sea port at Kompong Som.

The radio reported heavy fighting at Veal Rinh, a strategic riverside town near Kompong Som, and said the loyalist troops achieved effective control of the entire highway from the town down to Kompong Som and along the road to Bek Chan outside the capital.

## 4 terrorist suspects held in Milan

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP) — Police arrested three men and a woman and seized arms, ammunition and Red Brigades leaflets in a series of raids on suspected terrorist hideouts in Milan, authorities announced Saturday. The four were accused of illegal possession of weapons and participating in armed bands.

## SPD backs lifting law on Nazis

SCHLESSEE, West Germany, Feb. 4 (R) — Leaders of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) Saturday advocated the lifting of West Germany's statute of limitations for murder to allow continued prosecution of Nazi war criminals.

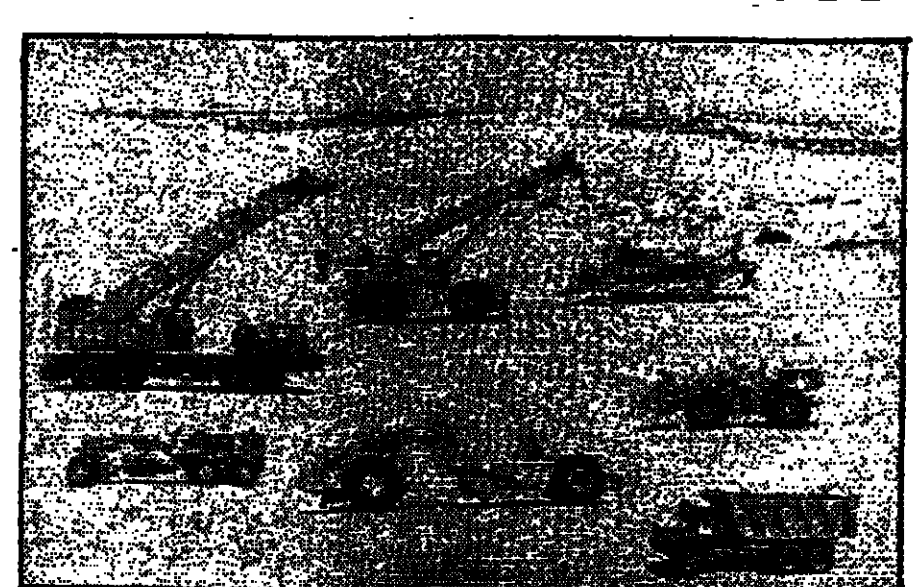
## Flood bribery case mistrial ruled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — A federal judge declared a mistrial in the bribery and perjury trial of representative Daniel Flood, Democrat-Pennsylvania, after a jury declared Saturday it could not reach agreement on any of 11 counts against the politician.

## Gunmen hijack ski boot trucks

MONTEBELLUNA, Italy, Feb. 4 (R) — Five masked and armed men hijacked trucks containing ski and climbing boots worth several hundred thousand dollars near this north Italian town on Friday, police said Sunday.

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## Death in Bangladesh

By Brij Khindaria  
 GENEVA —

The death-toll in hunger and disease-stricken refugee camps in Bangladesh has risen to 10,221 people, including nearly 7,000 children, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The deaths and crisis conditions in the 13 camps housing nearly 200,000 refugees from Burma have brought a flurry of international activity. The high rate of infant mortality is thought to be the result mainly of malnutrition, aggravated by over-crowding and epidemic disease as well as the illiteracy and helplessness of mothers who often fail to report to food distribution centers to get extra rations for their children.

The refugees, Bengalis from the state of Arakan just across the border in western Burma, fled to Bangladesh early last summer, telling stories of atrocities, after a Burmese government campaign against what it alleged to be illegal immigrants in this poor and remote part of the country. Bengalis have settled in the area over the last two decades and the Burmese government had traditionally turned a blind eye. But it was provoked by a secessionist movement out to take the state (which has a slight Muslim majority) out of

Burma and into federation with Bangladesh.

Officials here are surprised at the gross malnutrition because the UNHCR has already channelled about \$30 million to the Bangladesh authorities responsible for running the camps. The office now plans to conduct a shed-by-shed survey on the spot in cooperation with Bangladesh to ensure that more food, medical care and other necessities actually reach the refugees.

The High Commissioner's office was aware of the heavy death rate, higher even than those during the worst days of the Sahel famine, but only in mid-December did it realize that malnutrition was the main cause rather than poor living conditions and sickness.

The dramatic jump in deaths from 265 in May-June last year to 1,541 in August and more than 2,100 in November set off internal inquiries in the office here, but urgent consultations with the Bangladesh authorities were not called until January 16.

Officials admit that the UNHCR should carry some of the blame but point out that their office has no real control over government authorities in the field, who jealously guard their sovereign right to take all the decisions. (OFNS)

## Conflict of interests

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID —

A bit of diplomatic foot-dragging by Spain during the height of the Iran crisis has signaled that the United States can no longer take for granted stopover rights at Spanish air bases for U.S. warplanes on their way to Middle East trouble spots.

Spain's reluctance to allow U.S. F-15s bound for Saudi Arabia to land at Torrejon air base outside Madrid caused an expensive rerouting through Lajes, a base on Portugal's Azores Islands, with midair refueling.

The incident underlined the differences between Spain and the United States that threaten to weaken the 25-year-old military relationship between the two countries.

Spanish policy and attitudes raise serious questions about whether the United States can use the Spanish bases to supply Israel in the event of another Middle East war, for example.

Spain actually refused to allow U.S. planes resupplying Israel in 1973 to land at the bases — Spain does not recognize Israel and has cultivated the Arab states. However, U.S. air tankers from Torrejon did fly repeated missions in 1973 refueling planes from the United States airlifting weapons to Israel.

Spain's apparent unhappiness with this situation stems from the fact that Washington and Madrid have conflicting Middle East policies and differences of opinion over whether developments like the current crisis in Iran actually involve the defense of the West.

U.S. officials maintain that under the five-year bases treaty, which expires in 1981, the United States has "unlimited transit rights" for planes headed for third countries. Exactly what happened regarding transit rights for the F-15s is not clear U.S. officials put in a routine request with the foreign office. At first the answer was affirmative.

Then it was announced in Washington that the planes were going to Saudi Arabia for reasons involving Iran. Madrid promptly withdrew approval even though the flight involved three friendly governments — the United States, the Shah and the Saudi government.

"We didn't want to be taken for granted," explained a Spanish official.

"Perhaps we should have consulted a friend about the mission of the F-15s, an American source said. 'We used them (the Spanish bases) in 1973, and we should save them for a crucial moment.'"

The fact remains, however, that the incident over the F-15s set a precedent. The American interpretation of "unlimited transit rights" is now an issue that will be raised if there is a new Middle East crisis and when a new bases agreement is negotiated in coming months.

While it is true that Premier Adolfo Suarez faces an electoral campaign in which the U.S. treaty may become an issue, Socialists and Communists agree that the alliance with the United States must be continued so as not to upset the balance of power in Western Europe. They oppose Spain joining NATO, however.

Apart from a different concept of Western defense and conflicting strategic views on the Middle East, Spain feels that it can extend its influence in the Arab world as U.S. standing drops. Spain's "special role" in the Arab world was a foreign policy cornerstone of the late dictator Francisco Franco. It remains the same under the nascent democracy of King Juan Carlos. (WP)



"Should we live miserably or die comfortably?"

## War in Cambodia

By Robert Whyman  
 BANGKOK —

Khmer Rouge troops are still able to mount telling counterattacks against Vietnamese-backed forces of the new Cambodian government. But they are taking staggering high casualties, and some units appear ready to fight to the last man in desperate kamikaze-style attempts to recapture strategic strongpoints, according to intelligence sources in Bangkok.

The sources are treating with caution sweeping claims made by Radio Democratic Kampuchea — mouthpiece of the overthrown regime of Premier Pol Pot — that the entire southwest of the country had been recaptured, and that the capital, Phnom Penh, was within reach of loyal forces who had pushed their control to a point only 35 kms south-west of it. In a recent broadcast the radio station — believed to be transmitting from China — said that loyal forces "have totally liberated the southwest" except for the coastal towns of Kampot and Kep and "all the roads leading from Phnom Penh to the provinces are under our control."

Vietnamese forces are trapped inside the port of Kampot and the seaside resort of Kep, the radio said. Highway Four from Phnom Penh to the deep-water port of Kompong Som was under control of loyal units. The town of Takeo, south of Phnom Penh, had also been "liberated."

Last week the radio station said that Vietnamese-led troops who briefly occupied the ancient temples at Angkor Wat — symbol of Cambodian national pride — had been thrown out by "our revolutionary troops."

The new administration, the Peoples Revolutionary Council, installed in the capital Jan. 7th a fortnight after a Vietnamese-backed offensive against the Khmer Rouge leaders got under way, offers a contradictory picture of events. A rally was held in Phnom Penh last month to celebrate "the great Kampuchean victory" the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (organ of the new government) reported, giving no hint of continuing fighting. Both the new administration under Heng Samrin and the toppled Pol Pot regime refer in the same terms to their successes: "liberation" by "revolutionary troops."

Intelligence analysts here, closely following the war acknowledge their dearth of precise information on the situation in Cambodia.

They suspect that the claims by Pol Pot's radio are exaggerated, while saying they have evidence that logistics problems of the Vietnamese are hampering the effort by the new rulers of Cambodia to cement their lightning victory.

At a reversal of the guerrilla tactics employed successfully against the Americans, the Vietnamese divisions helped their Cambodian allies to power by a conventional type attack using armored columns to seize communications centers, bypassing Khmer Rouge concentrations that are now harassing their supply lines. "The Vietnamese appear to have lost touch with guerrilla warfare in

the past three or four years," said one observer. "They now occupy strong points and the Khmer Rouge occupy space."

With no bodycounts available in this war, analysts here believe that the Khmer Rouge forces have taken the heavier toll in casualties, due to the much superior firepower of the Vietnamese-backed forces. The campaign was an unequal match between aircraft flying ground support and long range artillery on the one hand, and small arms and automatic weapons on the other. Neither side appears to be taking prisoners.

Analysts here estimate the Khmer Rouge strength of 70,000 may have been depleted by a third since the campaign began on Dec. 25. Primitive medical care for the wounded has increased mortalities, sources say. Defectors crossing into Thailand bear out this impression. "There are almost no doctors — they killed most of them off in their revolution," says one expert. "If you do have a doctor, it's a man with a hacksaw. You get an aspirin if a mortar shell shatters off your arm."

The Khmer Rouge forces loyal to the toppled regime fight bare foot, without flackjackets or steel headgear. "You can imagine what happens when a mortar shell explodes in a trench," the expert said.

By stirring up the historical Cambodian animosity towards Vietnamese, the old regime has a fanatical fighting force, which in some instances is resorting to kamikaze-style attacks against insuperable odds. — (G)

## saudi press review

"The Saudi-Iraqi talks about cooperation in internal security matters indicate that the two countries intend to expand the areas of their coordination and consultations," according to "Al-Bilad".

"These consultations are important whether they are held in the context of resolutions passed by the second conference of Arab interior ministers or as a result of close understanding to keep the region safe from conflicts and threats to its stability."

"The strategic importance of both countries lends urgency to the need to discuss the fundamental problems of the region and to deepen Arab understanding and solidarity. The two countries should study all the possibilities which may arise in the region on account of certain developments as this joint effort will help guard the region against certain events or foreign interference," the paper added.

The paper said "it is hoped that the talks will bring about a joint Gulf and Arab plan that ensures the capability of the people of the region to handle their own affairs — including security."

"The anti-Saudi and anti-Arab statements made recently by Senator Frank Church were surprising in as much as they were made by a responsible American and chairman of the foreign relations committee," according to "Al-Bilad".

"These statements show glaring Zionist tendencies and flagrant hostility to any good relations between the United States and the Arab world; They also express, rather badly, Israel's desperate attempts to extricate itself from the political crisis in view of the changing patterns of international public opinion in favor of the Arab point of view."

"These attempts by Sen. Church can only be embarrassing to the United States as he attacks a country like Saudi Arabia which has been a force for prudence and moderation. The idea behind his recriminations is to undermine Saudi-American relations so that Israel may once again be the most favored state in American considerations."

"But Senator Church makes a mistake," the paper added, "because Saudi Arabia will never go along with any attempts to perpetuate the occupation of Arab lands. Saudi Arabia will not change its position regarding the future of holy Jerusalem."

"Saudi Arabia will never waver over the restitution of full Palestinian rights."

"While the country was able to meet the demand for workers by importing foreign labor on a large scale, there is still a great deal of invisible unemployment," "Okaz" said.

"That the present force working for the government is not

## Moscow eyes Khomeini

By Dan Fisher  
 MOSCOW —

Until just a few weeks ago, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was a virtual nonentity here, ignored by the official Soviet press.

Soviet newspapers, magazines, radio and television spoke of the religious opposition in Iran, to be sure, but they emphasized other centers of discontent. As recently as last October, commentators still spoke of "right-wing zealots of Islam."

But the Kremlin isn't ignoring Khomeini any more. Now the face and the words of the 78-year-old Mullah appear almost daily in the Soviet press. And a "Pravda" commentary last week implied that even Vladimir Ilyich Lenin would have sympathized with this religious leader.

The Soviet leadership has stopped short of openly endorsing any kingmaker role for Khomeini. But the sudden change in the way he is being treated in the press here underlines shifting official attitudes about the events occurring south of the 2,000-km Soviet-Iranian border.

Short of a superpower confrontation over Iran, Moscow now seems confident that it has much to gain and very little to lose there. "Red Star," the Soviet Defense Ministry's newspaper, stated this viewpoint:

Moscow was publicly so cautious about the Iranian crisis that it did not even specifically identify Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi as the target of nationwide protests until early December. Now it openly brands him as a "U.S. lackey." It has virtually dismissed Premier Shahpoor Bakhtiari as a caretaker for the Shah who has little chance of remaining in power.

The Soviet leadership seems to have gone out of its way, however, to avoid publicly endorsing any particular candidate or coalition government to succeed Bakhtiari.

According to a report in the French Communist newspaper "L'Humanite," Iran's illegal Communist Party, the Tudeh, has urged that Khomeini and National Front leader Karim Sanjabi form a United Front for the National Liberation of Iran.

The Tudeh also has reportedly called for the front to prepare for and direct "the people's armed struggle against the present regime's forces" and has urged formation of secret cells in the army to train armed sections and supply weapons.

"The hard realities today indicate that whatever the outcome of the internal political struggle in Iran... Washington can hardly expect to keep on using that country as a reliable guard of the interests of American imperialism."

And any reduction of American influence in Iran can only be of news to the Soviet leadership.

The Soviet press has hammered hard on what it calls "U.S. interference" in Iran and alleged American plots to support a military coup there.

The barrage has been so strident that it has evoked repeated official and unofficial protests by the U.S. Embassy here.

The press also has taken note of the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty, which gave the wartime Soviet government the right to send its troops into Iran if that country should become a base for military action against the new socialist state. Recent press references have made it clear that Moscow still considers the treaty in effect.

But Western diplomats here view the press attacks as designed mostly to fan the fires of anti-Americanism in Tehran.

"There's a veiled warning to the Iranians that they are not totally free actors in their relations with the Americans," one said. But, he added, "it's not likely that they'll use this as a reason to intervene."

Similar reports have been broadcast by the clandestine Communist Party radio.

Neither the official Soviet press nor the clandestine National Voice of Iran radio, which beams its Farsi-language broadcast across the border from Soviet Azerbaijan, has picked up the call.

Also, a recent Western monitoring report notes, there is no evidence available that National Voice has in specific terms incited the people to violence, beyond calls to participate in general strikes and in "the national and democratic movement" in order to overthrow the Shah. No material has been monitored providing instructions on organization of demonstrations, lessons in the manufacture of guerrilla weapons or other guidance of that nature.

Two lengthy analyses of the Iranian situation appearing in the official press here also appeared to take a more reasoned view of American interests in Tehran. While repeating past Soviet warnings against "interference in a country's internal affairs," these articles also outlined in greater detail, and more objectively than ever before, the West's concerns about destabilization of the Gulf and the potential threat to its vital oil supplies.

"Oil flowing through the Gulf is like blood in the economic veins of these countries," commentator Stanislav Kondrashev acknowledged, in the government newspaper "Isvestia." "Without this oil all the Western industrial countries would step over the brink from wealth to economic crisis." — (LAT)

## Britain's Denis Healey

By Adam Raphael  
 LONDON —

Two years ago, Denis Healey secured a decisive 30 votes in the first ballot for the election of a successor to Harold Wilson as leader of the Labor Party.

"I am not a quitter," he said defiantly, before being eliminated in the second ballot of Labor members of parliament with only eight more votes. Victory went by a large majority to Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

Quite apart from this setback, the past three years have not been easy for Britain's longest-serving Chancellor of the Exchequer. Yet now, at a time when his economic policies are in jeopardy, if not in tatters, Healey is well placed to be the new leader of the Labor Party.

In March Callaghan will be 67, an age when many men are settled in retirement. The prime minister's birthday could well coincide with an election campaign, as the option of delaying the poll to the last possible date in October looks increasingly hazardous.

If Labor won its third election in a row, Callaghan would almost certainly stay on for at least 18 months. This would

enable Healey to achieve his long thwarted ambition to be foreign secretary, a prestigious and, in party terms, uncontested platform from which to launch a leadership bid.

On the fair assumption that Callaghan might retire to his farm in Sussex before he is 70, Healey is the obvious heir apparent.

Despite the shenanigans of the Left-dominated National Executive, the Parliamentary Labor Party is still firmly controlled by the center-right. Proof of that came in the recent elections to the PLP's liaison committee, when all six places went to the right and the left's candidates were annihilated.

If, on the other hand, Labor lost the election, Callaghan would almost certainly want to retire before the re-nominations began. This would still leave the right in a commanding position so long as the prime minister did not delay his departure. An analysis of Labor marginal seats shows that, on the whole, it is the left-wing members who are the most vulnerable to an anti-Labor swing.

The Labor right, moreover, has the advantage, in that it

has only one real leadership candidate. Roy Jenkins has left for the presidency of the European Commission; Anthony Crosland died 18 months ago; and at the age of 48, Education Secretary Shirley Williams appears temporarily to have shelved her ambitions.

The younger contenders, Roy Hattersley, Bill Rodgers and Dr. David Owen, the foreign secretary, know they must wait at least an spin of the leadership wheel before their turn. Which leaves Healey, aged 61, unchallenged and virtually unchallengeable.

He commands loyalty from those who serve him at the treasury, but he has never bothered to acquire a personal following in the Commons. His bullying and his blunt use of language ranging from "Sod Off Day" aimed at the IMF to less palatable curses shouted at dissenting parliamentary colleagues in the chamber — have made many enemies.

Yet few deny his ability, his frank talent for power and extraordinary energy. It makes a formidable combination. The leadership of the Labor Party is an elusive prize, as many have found to their cost, but it now appears to be within Denis Healey's grasp. (OFNS)

as efficient as it should be and capabilities are not properly tapped and exploited.

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tracting the work of our various departments and detailing most of our accomplishments."

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## Miklos Hosszu on the cimbalom

By Joyce Prince  
 RYADH — Each style of music has its own audience, but sometimes it is difficult to link the two together.

Consider Miklos Hosszu. His music is lush and beautiful, a unique sound with a repertoire gathered from the Renaissance, Classical and Romantic periods of musical history. There are also modern themes mixed into his European tour de force, with a resounding synthesis of traditional, Belgian melodies and trendy, popular works.

But Miklos Hosszu, Hungarian by birth but a Belgian citizen now, plays an instru-

ment few people have ever heard of, let alone heard. He is a cimbalomist.

The cimbalom is a stringed instrument. Hosszu's gleaming model, which he is playing nightly at the Intercontinental Hotel here, is the first of its kind in Saudi Arabia.

There is something of the harpsichord in its sound, something of the dulcimer (to which it is musically related), something of the zither as well, but a cimbalom has its own distinct music.

Hosszu patiently explains — as he must have occasion to do almost everywhere he goes — that the cimbalom origi-

ated about 2,000 years ago in China. It has 130 metal strings wound over a flat, wooden sound board. There are six octaves. The cimbalom can be plucked (as Hosszu demonstrates with his rendition of "Holiday for Strings"), but generally it is played with two small mallets.

"It is a very difficult instrument to learn," Hosszu says. "There is no basic keyboard. The notes sounds are not in order. The 'c' is at the very bottom of the string groups, but the 'd' is located at the top." Meaning, among other things, that piano-oriented players would find themselves

upside down at a cimbalom. Hosszu, 56, has lived with music his entire life. His world of ancestors, relatives, brothers and sisters, parents and children has evolved like family orchestra. Miklos, however, is the only member of the Hosszu clan who has achieved a fusion of his Belgian traditional folk songs with Classical and contemporary music.

The other Hosszus tend to work in folk music and the great European Romanticists — Schumann, Liszt, Beethoven and so on.

Miklos strives to set himself apart from the romantic, native conventions and to develop a continuing international repertoire of recent tunes. His renditions of "Love Story" and "The Entertainer" are definite clarifications of his emancipated touch for the contemporary.

Hosszu's parents, brothers and sisters play many of the stringed instruments: the violin, guitar, piano (also the cimbalom). When he began playing at the age of five, he recalls, "there was never any question about practice. It was such a fun family event around the table or in the yard, it never occurred to us to not want to play."

The music he learned first was the traditional musical repertoire of his country. These musical poems or "folk music" of love — the cradle, patriotism, dancing, and mourning songs — many musical historians will agree is the foundation of all music.

Hosszu has studied music in many different universities

throughout Europe, and was a student at the Conservatory of Music in Brussels where his 28-year-old son is now a professor.

"All of my children are musicians. We asked each one what they wanted to be in life and all preferred to be in music." Just as his father taught him the unique talent of the cimbalom, he has passed it on to his children, and now his eight-year-old grand-daughter is becoming very proficient on the cimbalom as well as playing Bach piano compositions.

A cimbalom similar in shape to the modern grand piano but much smaller. The body is made of fir wood. Two dampers, made of soft woolen cloth are found at each side of the small sound board which, when pressed down by the pedal on the floor, stops the strings from vibrating.

The strings are used singly or in various combinations to provide variations in loudness and timbre. "The tone is also controlled by the different type of hammer," Hosszu says. "I have four different pairs which I have made myself." The quality of sound depends upon the amount of soft wool woven around the hammers.

Many artists have physical problems: a harpist develops callouses on his fingers that often bleed before becoming hardened; a conductor receives neck and shoulder pains from standing so long with arms upstretched. Hosszu is not without his physical maladies. Since he began playing the cimbalom at age five, with body in a certain rigid spring position, he has developed a



slight curvature of the spine, and periodically experiences pinched back nerves. "It never bothers me when I am playing, my music keeps me young and fit. I am only 22 when I play."

In his early years he practiced about four to five hours a day. He began playing in public at the age of eight and ever since then has made music his life's ambition.

He first performed professionally in Paris and has toured all of Europe. A most memorable event was the com-

posing and playing of the Wedding March for a gift to King Baudouin of Belgium in the early 1960s. In 1957 he performed for the grandmother of Belgium's reigning king, Queen Elizabeth who was so enchanted with his playing she requested the concert be extended another hour.

Hosszu's methods of expressing the numerous elements in music, have developed from many years of consistent self-analysis of rhythm, tone and form, resulting in the desired effect he wishes to portray to his audience. "My music lives inside. I play what I feel, and this I do in the best way I can for the enjoyment of my audience."

Hosszu was brought to Riyadh by the Manager of the Intercontinental Hotel, Raymond Khalife Khalife heard Hosszu in Dubai and was very impressed with the uniqueness of the instrument as well as his playing ability and asked him to spend some time in Riyadh. In about a week, two musical companions, a violinist and guitarist, will be joining Hosszu.

Whether the ban on the importation of gold pen nibs will give rise to groans could not be determined. Screams of agony appear unlikely however since several leading stationery stores here say they stopped selling gold nibs a long time ago. — (G)

The ban on the import of instant coffee will make a bleak picture even bleaker — Turkey is already short of Turkish coffee because of erratic imports arising from the shortage of foreign exchange.

There is also a shortage of Turkish cigarettes. Kilometric-long queues have formed at many state monopoly shops selling tobacco. Filter tipped

Classical music records the Minister of Trade has in effect banned the sale in Turkey of several Turkish Classical compositions "who live abroad and are not recorded at home."

"AM I can tell you is that I am trying very hard to prevent myself from groaning," said one of the conductors of the state symphony orchestra when asked about the ban on imports of records, pianos and

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## Blooms for Lake Nasser

By David Willey  
 ABU SIMBEL, Egypt —

President Anwar Sadat is turning his attention to feeding his exploding population by making the desert bloom. He has ordered the planting of a million date palms and olive trees in this arid landscape around Lake Nasser.

He is plainly delighted at the results obtained at experimental farms of a few hundred acres started within recent months and has given the green light for more experiments in growing coffee, wheat, beans and fruit.

Years of conflict with Israel have meant that desert reclamation has limped behind military priorities. But now the realization that there are 3,000 more mouths to feed in Egypt every day is causing Sadat and his advisers to devote more attention to planning for future food supplies.

Over 90 per cent of Egypt's land surface is desert and the estimated population of 40 million, now growing by one million each year, is locked into the narrow Nile Valley with no possibility of agricultural expansion for feeding what amounts to an extra large city every 12 months.

Although the Aswan big dam was completed more than eight years ago, the population around Lake Nasser, one of the world's largest freshwater reservoirs with a huge irrigation potential, is still negligible.

Sadat's visit last month to the site of Pharaoh Ramses II's astonishing rock temples, saved for posterity by an international effort during the construction of the high dam in the 1960s, is a reminder of the vast disparity in population density between the old Nile Valley from Alexandria to Aswan, and the new lake area.

This area was stripped of its small Nubian population when their villages were submerged under the rising waters behind the high dam. Now Sadat is trying to persuade the displaced Nubians to return — and other Egyptians as well — to grow more food.

Ancient tribal hostilities are causing some difficulties, but the main problem seems to be to combat the magnetic attraction of Cairo which, in spite of its dramatic overcrowding, remains the ultimate objective of most young Egyptians.

The Under-Secretary for Desert Development, Ahmad El-nagar, said that he believes incentives can be found to persuade both farmers and agricultural experts to settle in the new desert farms. Farmers will be able to own sizeable parcels of land, while young graduates will be attracted by higher rates of pay than Cairo offers, plus free return air tickets home each month.

El-nagar said that he expected half a million acres of desert to be reclaimed around Lake Nasser, permitting the

resettlement of about the same number of people. This, however, represents only six months' natural population expansion at current demographic rates.

The presidential visit included the ceremonial launching of 10 new fishing boats. Lake Nasser teems with a rather tasteless fish called the balfi, which fetches only four U.S. cents a pound here but sells for the inflated price of one dollar in Cairo. Sadat promised angry fishermen an immediate investigation into where all the profits were going.

Fish from Lake Nasser will provide an increasingly important food source in years to come. And it is cheaper than camel meat.

Every day about 600 foreign tourists (mainly French, West German, American and Japanese) jet into Abu Simbel for a two-hour whirlwind visit to Ramses' monumental temples.

The chief administrator of the tiny village told me he would like to see the tourists stop longer after travelling so far to see one of the wonders both of the ancient and the modern world. Ramses' monument is like a palace in the desert — visitors can go inside the artificial mountain behind the gigantic statues of the pharaoh to admire the supporting concrete dome.

— (OFNS)

## Turkey bans import of classical records and other luxuries

ANKARA — In a desperate effort to economize on short foreign currency reserves, Turkey has banned the importation of Classical music records, in all likelihood becoming the first country in the free world to do so.

"Items which can be considered luxury under the current economic conditions of our country have been dropped from the import list," pro-

claimed Teoman Koprululer, the Minister of Trade. He was unveiling the 1979 import program which calls for total imports of \$5 billion, the same as the previous year.

The list of "luxury" items included gold pen nibs, instant coffee, window panes, speed boat engines, drawing paper, posters, pianos, guitars and "vehicles with three wheels."

By stopping the import of

Classical music records the Minister of Trade has in effect banned the sale in Turkey of several Turkish Classical compositions "who live abroad and are not recorded at home."

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## Americans in the U.K.

By Gregory James  
 LONDON — Englishmen are hardly aware of it, but a benevolent fifth column has entrenched itself in their land. It's made up of Americans.

It isn't that the Yanks are taking over. But without anyone quite noticing, Americans who live in Britain have moved into surprising positions of importance and influence, even in fields which seem traditionally British.

The man responsible for making those famous British Jaguar cars in the state-owned British Leyland automobile company is William P. Thompson, new boss of the Jaguar-Rover-Triumph division. He's American.

The new head of Debut's Peenage, that blue-blooded institution which compiles the basic who's who of British lords and knights, is Harold Brooks-Baker. Despite his double-barreled name he's American, too.

Among English high society the venerable magazine called "The Tatler," first published in 1709, ranks as required reading. Its new editor is a pert young American named Leslie Field.

Britons are no longer surprised by Americans in their midst. But few locals have any notion how broadly and firmly the Yanks have moved in.

Michael Rudman is a new associate director of Britain's National Theater, responsible for the acting company which will fill its second-largest auditorium. He's from Texas.

A recent award for the year's greatest contribution to British dance went to American Robert Cohan, who runs the exciting London Contemporary Dance Theater.

Britain's American community was grown so much that not even the U.S. Embassy knows how big it is.

"We used to keep a register years ago when there were only 3,000 to 5,000," an embassy spokesman said. "But now there are thousands and thousands of them, all over the United Kingdom."

The embassy's guess is that 100,000 Americans live here now, not counting servicemen and their dependents. Six thousand American oilmen and their families live in Aberdeen, Scotland, alone. — (UPI)

## Disaster plan for South Asian countries

NEW DELHI — U.S. scientists are developing a plan for South Asian countries which they hope will minimize the huge loss of life and property the region suffers from natural disasters nearly every year.

"The national disaster plan describes what the total national effort should be in the event of a disaster," said Frederick Cole of the U.S. foreign

disaster assistance office. "It describes the government's function precisely and that of agencies like the Red Cross and of voluntary agencies as well."

Cole, a systems analyst, said the plan is the first comprehensive model of its kind for South Asia.

It will specify what measures should be taken after warning of tornadoes, earthquakes and floods are received and the relief work that should immediately follow, he said.

The U.S. official said his organization was collecting data from India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal and Burma for the project, which should be ready later this year.

Thousands die every year in the region's annual monsoon floods and cyclones.

Official figures say 2,289 persons were drowned in India during devastating floods in 1978, which covered 8.2 million hectares of land and swept away more than 200,000 livestock. About 13,500 persons perished when a cyclone, followed by tidal waves, struck south India the year before.

The project is being developed at the request of several Asian countries, said Cole. — (AP)

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## Tehran's Intercontinental aloof to the revolution

By William Tooty  
TEHRAN — When irate mobs rampaged a few weeks ago, after they burned the British Embassy, airline offices and dozens of banks and shops in the center of the capital, the rioters headed for the Intercontinental Hotel.

They broke the windows and surged into the ground floor coffee shop, but the plucky chief hostess — an Iranian herself — personally barred the entrance to the main lobby.

Then staff workers turned fire hoses on the rioters and drove them back out of the hotel and into the street. The demonstrators moved away, looking for an easier target.

"It was a fine example of team cooperation," remarked general manager Gary Hoagland, whose hotel has been an oasis ever since the violence escalated in the streets of Tehran.

"The city was in flames, but our staff held fast," Hoagland said. "They don't teach courses like that in hotel management schools."

The Intercontinental thus far has survived power cuts, curfew regulations, fuel shortages and threats of violence with flying colors.

And it has taken its place along with the Amman Intercontinental in Jordan, the Dacca Intercontinental in Bangladesh, and the Commodore Hotel in Beirut as hostilities that have managed to function admirably under the most trying conditions.

Almost all of the major hotels in Tehran have virtually shut down — but the 386-room Intercontinental is open for business. In fact, it is only just missing breaking even on the balance sheet.

"We usually have an occupancy rate of 90 per cent to 92 per cent," Hoagland said. "In normal times, we would have one of the largest volumes in profits of food and drink in our chain."

"Currently we are running about 49 per cent occupancy, and that is around the break-even point. We won't make money, but we won't lose much. Were we to reduce the staff, we would show a profit, but we don't want to let any

one go."

The hotel now has 495 employees, 20 of whom are non-Iranian.

"I think our staff has been outstanding," Hoagland said. "Despite the curfew and lack of public transportation, most of them have managed to get in work every day, even though they could have called in sick. I think it's not only because they are getting a paycheck every week but also because they feel that their careers are genuinely involved here."

Ordinarily, the hotel's guests would be businessmen making regular trips to Iran. But with the government offices and most commerce shut down twice, the clientele of the hotel nowadays is almost entirely journalists.

"We had to change our operation to look after the needs of our guests, who are operating almost 24 hours a day," Hoagland commented. "But the journalists are understanding about our hotel problems — the power cuts and the shortages, and the fact that outgoing phones and the telex have been shut off by the government."

"The guests have been understanding, and we have tried to make the best of it."

Because of a strike by telecommunications workers and the absence of government management, it is next to impossible to make an outgoing phone call or telex call. However, incoming calls from the United States and Europe get through — often after several hours delay.

"Our phone operators have been magnificent," Hoagland said, "and have managed to maintain a link to the outside world."

Hoagland is proud of the fact that the hotel has managed to keep its prices from rising during the crisis. However, Tehran is one of the most expensive cities in the world, and the Intercontinental's prices reflect that fact.

For instance, an American breakfast is \$7, a steak \$17 without the trimmings and a Coca-Cola 80 cents — all excluding service charges. Hotel taxis charge about \$15 an hour.

Each morning, Hoagland sends his purchasing scouts out to buy foodstuffs — coffee at \$10 a pound — and fuel oil, which has quadrupled in price during the crisis and is in short supply in Tehran. The fuel is needed for normal heating purposes and to run the auxiliary electric generators that are cut in during the daily and nightly power cuts.

Thus, even then the hotel usually manages to keep the elevators running and corridor lights working — although the guests in the rooms must operate by candlelight.

One of the saving graces of the hotel is that when the crisis started here was a freezer full of American beef. The supply is rapidly being depleted, however, and a recent container full of prime beef from the United States had to be unloaded in Dubai because of the strikes in Iranian port cities.

The hotel used to operate four restaurants but has now doubled up by moving the ground floor restaurants to the top floor — the 13th. The kitchens have been able to handle all the guests — including the night when 350 passengers who waited in vain for a jumbo jet at the airport turned up on Hoagland's doorstep and were fed and bedded down.

The Intercontinental, which opened in 1971, is one-quarter owned by Intercontinental Hotels and the rest by local corporations and banks.

Hoagland, 39, is a native of Portland, Oregon, and a graduate of the University of Utah, where his first innkeeping job was as a bellboy at the Temple Square Hotel in Salt Lake City.

He has spent most of his career in the financial end of the hotel business, with the Albert Pick chain and Playboy Enterprises, before moving to the Intercontinental group in 1973. He asked to move into operations and became general manager in Tehran in August, 1977.

During the crisis, his wife, Loreta, and two daughters, Kelly, 17, and Stacy, 15, remained in their suite in the hotel. But recently, when the American school shut down,



Members of Algeria's ruling Council of the Revolution. Col. Chadli, with white hair, is second from the end.

## Algeria moves from Boumedienne to Chadli

ALGIERS — After the strains and traumas of the past six months, Algeria's sole political party, the National Liberation Front, has now firmly established the socialist framework of the state.

New statutes adopted at the party congress, which ended on Wednesday, provided for a smooth transition following the death last month of President Houari Boumedienne, who had ruled single-handedly for 13 years. It also stabilized the country's institutional structures, which Boumedienne had worked on for years, in much the way he would have wanted.

New statutes adopted at the congress stipulated that the party secretary general would be the automatic presidential candidate. By electing Colonel Benjedid Chadli to this post, the congress assured him of the presidency, though subjecting him to the formality of a national election to be held on Wednesday.

Colonel Chadli, a little known veteran of the Algerian revolution, served during President Boumedienne's lengthy illness as head of the defense ministry, a post the president had always reserved for himself. Although he may not have been their first choice, Colonel Chadli is expected to satisfy all wings of the party.

Under new statutes adopted at the congress, which firmly establish the supremacy of the party over the state, the secretary general has the power to name the party's politburo, subject to approval of the central committee.

The party further entrenched its position by asking the central committee to adjust the country's two-year-old constitution to include the new statutes.

Party pre-eminence is further illustrated by the fact that politburo members will be put in charge of top party and government posts and even lesser ministers will have to be at least central committee members according to reliable congress sources.

It will be left to Benjedid, as both president and general secretary, to allocate posts after his election.

A government reshuffle seems inevitable. Boumedienne's death was a severe blow to the country, and confronted the political leadership with the difficult problem of replacing a man who had ruled single-handed for more than 13 years, and presided over Algeria's determined efforts towards post-revolutionary development.

There was no obvious candidate with the stature to replace him, and too many possible choices for comfort. It was widely expected that post-Boumedienne Algeria would start with a collective leadership permeated by political rivalries.

But the congress now appears to have achieved a working compromise.

It has produced a structure in which the party chief is clearly the state's central figure while remaining responsible to the party's 160-strong central committee.

At the same time, it has kept most of Boumedienne's closest companions in the 17-strong politburo, which becomes the country's new political leadership.

The recommended constitutional changes are expected to clarify the relationship between the party and the state and to call for the appointment of a prime minister and one or more vice-presidents.

— (R)

Hoagland discreetly had their pictures, which adorned every hotel lobby and most other public buildings in Tehran, turned face against the wall. Those guests or visitors in the lobby who noticed the carpenter at work applauded.

How does Hoagland go about his business as a kind of hotel crisis manager?

"We try to explain to our staff exactly what we are doing," he said. "We have to make sure that our department

heads take the necessary action to make sure food, supplies and fuel are actually being obtained — through whatever channels we can get them."

"And we try to keep up the spirits of the staff — to let them know that management cares about the effort they are putting in — and that the headquarters in New York also appreciates their efforts."

So, partly because of all these things and partly out of

a sense of loyalty and determination to keep the operation running, they come to work — and work very well indeed.

Despite Hoagland's yeoman efforts to keep the hotel on an even keel, however, a handful of militant employees — egged on by Iranian nationalists — are demanding the replacement of all non-Iranian management and culinary staff, including Hoagland himself.

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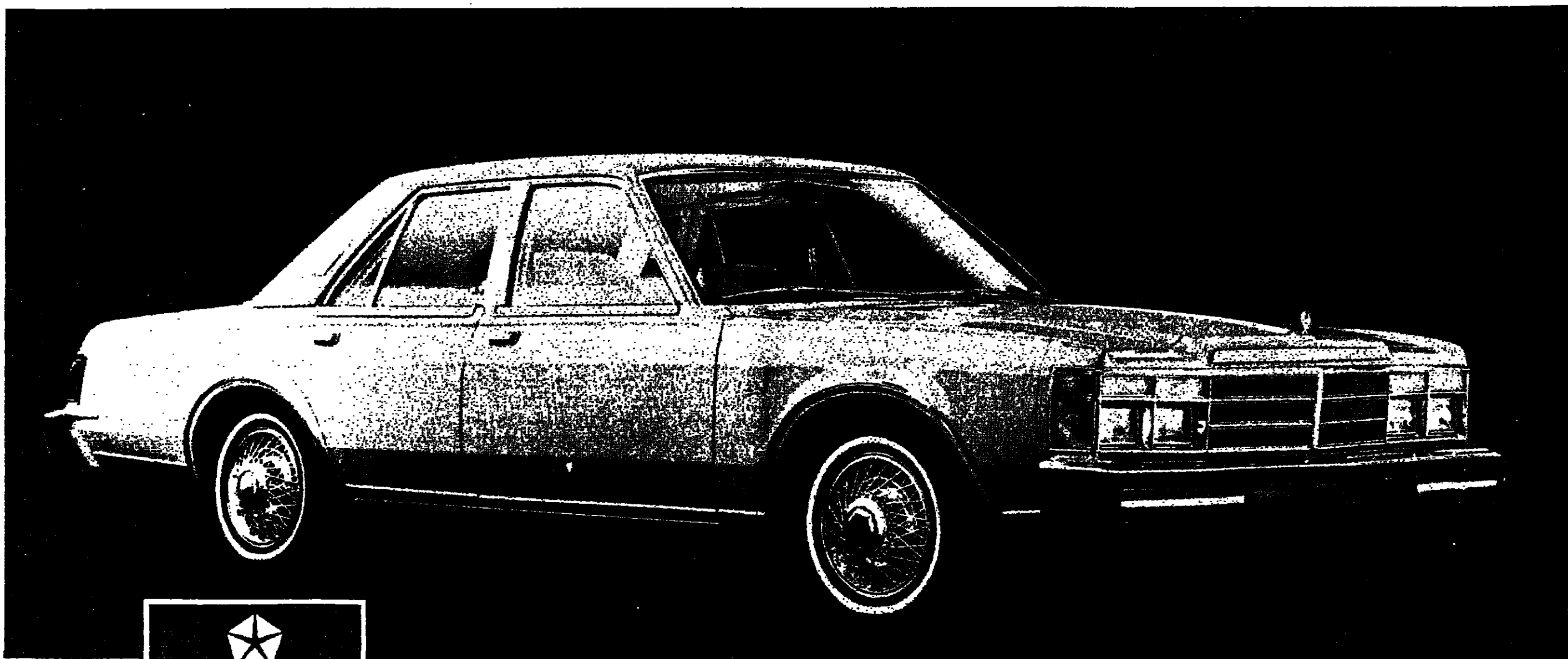
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مكتبة امين



6th of season

# Nehemiah bests 2nd world mark

EDMONTON, Canada, Feb. 4 (AP) — Renaldo Nehemiah of Maryland University broke a world record of 6.36 seconds in the men's 50 meter hurdles Saturday night at the "Edmonton Journal" international indoor games.

It was his second world record in two nights.

He was followed through the finish line by a crowd of about 10,000 by Charles Foster of Philadelphia, with Kery Bethel, also of Philadelphia, in third place.

Nehemiah was first away from the blocks and extended his lead through every stride. As he flashed over the finish line, he raised his hand to signify what he knew was a good performance.

It was the fifth world indoor record established by Nehemiah this season.

Nehemiah now holds the world indoor hurdle records for distances of 40 meters, 55 meters, 50 yards and 60 yards. He set the standard for 50 yards Friday night in Toronto.

Two weeks ago at the Olympic invitational meet in New York, Nehemiah towered the 60-yard hurdles mark for the third time this year to 6.88 seconds. And Friday night, Nehemiah clocked 6.04 in the 50-yard hurdles for another world record.

**Pole**

Dan Ripley of the Pacific Coast track club of Los Angeles set a world indoor pole vault record, clearing 18 feet, 5 3/4 inches on his third and last attempt.

His leap erased the mark held by Mike Tully of the United States, who was eliminated at a lower height. Tully's mark was 18-5 1/2.

But Bob Herah, U.S. Amateur Athletic Union Record Committee chairman, said after the meet that he will recommend Ripley's record not be ratified.

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to hold the crossbar were too flexible and asked as shock absorbers holding the bar up at times when it should have fallen.

**Eagerly**

In one of the races most eagerly awaited, U.S. Olympic star Steve Williams of Oakland, California, nipped 1971 sprint champion Hasley Crawford of Trinidad at the wire of a 50-meter dash. Williams was timed in 5.78 seconds and Crawford in 5.80.

Steve Riddick of Philadelphia overcame a slow start to be a solid third.

Veteran Stan Vinson of Chicago struggled to a narrow win over Herman Frazier of Philadelphia in the invitational men's 500 meters. Fred Sower-

by of Antigua was third.

Commonwealth Games champion Geoff Capes of London won the shot put with a heave of 20.18 meters. Al Feuerbach of the United States was second with a 19.57 meter toss.

**Second**

For the second night in a row, Eamonn Coghlan of Ireland won a mile in better than four minutes. He streaked away from second place Sidney Maree of Villanova University to win in 3:57.7.

Jürgen Straub of East Germany was third.

**World record holder**

John Walker of New Zealand was a disappointment as he settled into last place at the start of the race and did not improve.

Suleiman Nyambui of Tanzania eased away from Nick Rose of England with four laps remaining and coasted home an easy victor in the 3,000 meters, the final individual competition in the meet.

For several laps, it appeared Rose could move past Nyambui at will but the lanky university student finally exploded into the clear and loped home with no one close.

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Bari took four catches from the New Zealand innings, two from the bowling of Anderson and one each from Sarfraz and Raja.

**Centuries**

India's innings lasted nearly 4 hours and included hundreds by Viswanath (179), Amarnath, Gaekwad (102) and Amarnath who finished with 101 not out.

Amarnath, 48 over, was 87 at lunch and needed a further 30 minutes after the interval to mark his return to Test cricket with a century.

**Pakistan regains 1st day initiative**

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 4 (AP) — After trailing by 19 runs on the first innings totals, Pakistan was in a comfortable position with 99 for at the end of the third day at the first Test against New Zealand Sunday.

New Zealand has a task ahead when the Test resumes at Lancaster Park, Christchurch, Tuesday, in spite of a century scored by the young Wellington opener Bruce Edgar.

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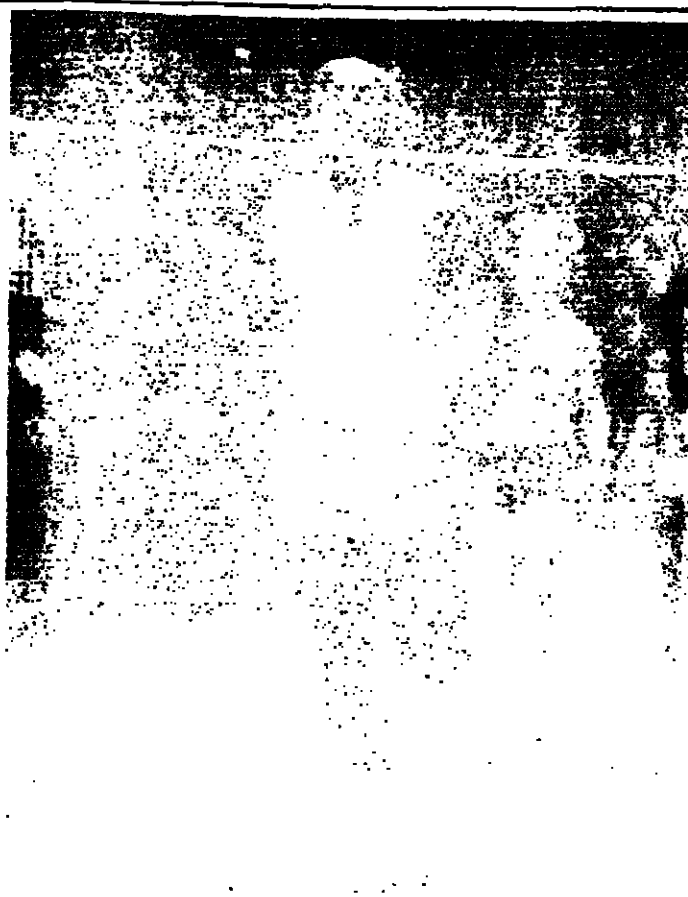
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WAIGWA: "I just kept swinging my arms and running."

## Borg rallies from abyss, outlasts tough McEnroe

RICHMOND, Virginia, Feb. 4 (AP) — Top-seeded Bjorn Borg survived eight match points in the second set Saturday night and outlasted third-seeded John McEnroe, 4-6, 7-6 (10-8), 6-3, in the semifinals of the Richmond Tennis classic.

The 22-year-old three-time Wimbledon champion was to play for the title Sunday against second-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, a 6-3, 6-4 winner over eighth-seeded Arthur Ashe in the other semifinal.

The 19-year-old McEnroe got the only service break of the first set in the 10th game when Borg double-faulted at set point and appeared to have the Swede on the ropes in the second set.

McEnroe had two match points on Borg's serve but failed to break, then took a 6-2 lead in the tiebreaker after neither succeeded in breaking the other through the 12 games.

Borg came up with four straight winners to deadlock the tiebreaker at 6-6.

McEnroe then took leads of 7-6 and 8-7 in the tiebreaker, but Borg survived each time, then won the last two points, the decisive one when McEnroe hit a wide return off Borg's serve.

Borg broke McEnroe in the fourth game of the third set, but McEnroe got the break in the fifth game. After Borg failed to convert two break points in the sixth game, he finally broke in the eighth on two forced errors and served out for the match.

Vilas broke Ashe a total of five times in the 1-hour, 20-minute match, a full hour shorter than the Borg-McEnroe battle.

**India grinds to huge 644 in 1st innings**

KANPUR, India, Feb. 4 (AP) — India, one up in the series, extended its insurance against defeat in the sixth and final Test against the West Indies here Sunday by grinding to a first innings total of 644 for seven declared.

It was its highest score in Test cricket as Sunil Gavaskar waited until Mohinder Amarnath had become the third century-maker of the innings before declaring after lunch on the third day.

At the close West Indies were 137 for two in its first innings, still a daunting 308 runs from saving the following three days remain after Monday's rest day but the West Indies' chance of victory was slim.

**Centuries**

India's innings lasted nearly 4 hours and included hundreds by Viswanath (179), Amarnath, Gaekwad (102) and Amarnath who finished with 101 not out.

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## Breaking Communist ranks

## Independent Romania woos EEC

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 (R)—Romania has once again asserted its independence from the Soviet Union, this time by breaking ranks on the Communist bloc's negotiations with the European Common Market and going it alone.

Bucharest is to open talks with the EEC on commercial and industrial cooperation agreements which, if concluded, will be the first signed with a member of Comecon, the Soviet-led Communist trading bloc.

Romania's move, though not as dramatic as its refusal late last year to go along with a Warsaw Pact proposal to increase defense spending, is seen as another firm step by President Nicolae Ceausescu to loosen Moscow's grip on Eastern Europe.

Romania's initiative comes at a time when slow-moving talks between the nine-member EEC and Comecon are stalled, mainly over the question of who has the power to negotiate trade agreements. The Common Market feels



Nicolae Ceausescu

that Comecon does not have the same supra-national authority as the EEC Commission to negotiate trade agreements.

In the Commission's eyes, the Communist organization is not in a position to give substance to clauses on such trade problems as preferences and import and export quotas, has

ces said.

At the last meeting between delegations led by Comecon Secretary Nikolai Fadyev and EEC External Affairs Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp in November, the Common Market made proposals it described as the extreme limit of possible concessions.

The Common Market proposed an accord, to be signed by Comecon as a whole as well as its individual members, that would include a general reference to trade.

But agreements themselves would still be concluded between the EEC and Comecon's individual members, and the general reference would be kept vague.

Fadyev said the proposal would be studied by the Comecon council's next meeting. The EEC is expecting an answer from Comecon some time this month.

In fact economic realities have already forced Comecon countries to deal with the EEC in certain areas.

Romania, Poland and Hungary have made arrangements on textiles, while all Eastern European countries except Russia and East Germany have entered into agreements to restrain exports of their steel products to the EEC.

Comecon was forced to ignore such breaches of its rules because its members would otherwise have risked the EEC banning their exports.

The Soviet Union itself agreed to enter talks with the EEC, with Poland and East Germany, when the Community extended its fishing limits to 200 miles. The negotiations eventually broke down.

Romania's gradual approach towards the EEC has been a classic example of "salami tactics", with each little slice bringing it nearer to Brussels, EEC sources said.



Chiang Ching-kuo

## Taiwan confident on economy despite U.S. ties to mainland

TAIPEI, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Taiwan is confident it can maintain its present economic growth and stability despite U.S. recognition of Peking.

Authorities here have said repeatedly that Taiwan's economic policies toward the United States and the rest of the world will remain unchanged although Washington has severed its 30-year diplomatic ties with Nationalist China.

The government will continue to develop domestic heavy sophisticated industries following a record 12.97 per cent economic growth in 1978. The government has set a moderate growth of 8.5 per cent for 1979 with an annual average per capita of \$1,631 up from \$1,504.

Foreign trade is forecast to grow from \$24 billion in 1978

to \$35 billion with the U.S. remaining Taiwan's biggest trading partner.

Officials statistics indicate trade between Taiwan and the U.S. in 1978 reached \$7.5 billion with a surplus of \$2.8 billion in favor of Taiwan.

A trade agreement signed recently between the two countries provides for \$3 billion worth of concessions by reducing tariffs and other measures.

The United States had a 44 per cent share of Taiwan's foreign investment with \$583 million in 1978. Aggregate U.S. investment is about \$5 billion.

Various U.S. investors have assured the Taiwanese government of their future expansion plans despite the switch in offi-

cial ties to Peking and the abrogation of the mutual defense treaty.

L.R. Wolter, president of RCA Taiwan, said that foreign investments in Taiwan will continue to grow and "RCA's business operations in Taiwan will continue as before."

RCA Taiwan has over 9,000 employees, exported \$96.3 million worth of products in 1977, second highest among all exporters here.

Taiwan depends heavily on foreign firms, not for their investment, which provides less than three per cent of the country's capital formation, but for the technical know-how they supply.

Taiwan also depends on the U.S. for more than half of its foreign credits.

## Metal workers, bank employees affected

## Strikes, lockouts idle Spanish workers

MADRID, Feb. 4 (AP)—Factory lockouts and strikes over pay disputes idled hundreds of thousands of Spanish workers Saturday.

More than 250,000 metal workers at 200 plants in Madrid, northern Vizcaya and Navarre provinces were locked

out Saturday. The workers ended a two-day strike and were scheduled to return to work Saturday, but the employers locked the plants under provisions allowed by Spain's new constitution.

The constitution, approved by Spanish voters and adopted

in December, gives workers the right to strike and employers the right to close their plants in extreme situations when negotiations fail to resolve differences.

The metal workers, whose average monthly pay ranges from \$645 to \$715, are seeking a 14 per cent pay increase, while management is offering 9 per cent.

Management officials said some plants will reopen Monday and others will remain closed at least until Tuesday.

An estimated 130,000 private bank employees staged a 24-hour nationwide walkout Saturday after negotiations over a pay dispute reached an impasse, union sources said.

The majority of the nation's banks were open despite the walkout by members of the socialist workers' general union and the communist-dominated workers' committees. Spain's two largest unions. The banks

were kept open by non-union personnel.

The average pay scale of the bank workers is similar to that of the metal workers. The banking unions are seeking a 16.5 per cent raise but management has offered 13 per cent.

A strike by door-to-door butane gas distributors entered its second week Saturday.

The government has set up emergency supply sites in Madrid, Leon, Barcelona, Zamora and Valladolid, where some 2,000 gas distributors have hiked work. About two thirds of Spanish homes use butane gas as their prime energy source.

The distributors want to increase their 31-cent commission for delivering a gas container to 51 cents, or a 64 per cent raise. Management is offering a four-cent increase, 13 per cent.

The cost of living in Spain rose by 16.5 per cent last year.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

\* Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs

Fencing of the graveyards of Mauqiy and surrounding areas in Hail	26-96/97	2000	Mar. 5		
Fencing of the graveyards of Na'am in Al-Hariq	29-98/99	1000	Mar. 6		
Temporary asphaltting in some villages of Rafha municipality	26-96/97	1000	Mar. 10		
Fencing of seven graveyards in the villages of Rafha municipality		1500	Mar. 11		
Fencing of graveyard of Mawan village in Dulum		150	Mar. 12		
Fencing of graveyard of Al-Hamij village in Hama-kiah		200	Mar. 13		
Fencing of nine graveyards in the villages of Al-Wahaba, Al-Jabour and Oweisrah in Mindaq		700	Mar. 17		
Reorganizing of a park on the proposed site for a public library under the Municipality of Afaj		120	Mar. 18		

PORTS AUTHORITY  
KING ABUL AZIZ PORT  
DAMMAM

## SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

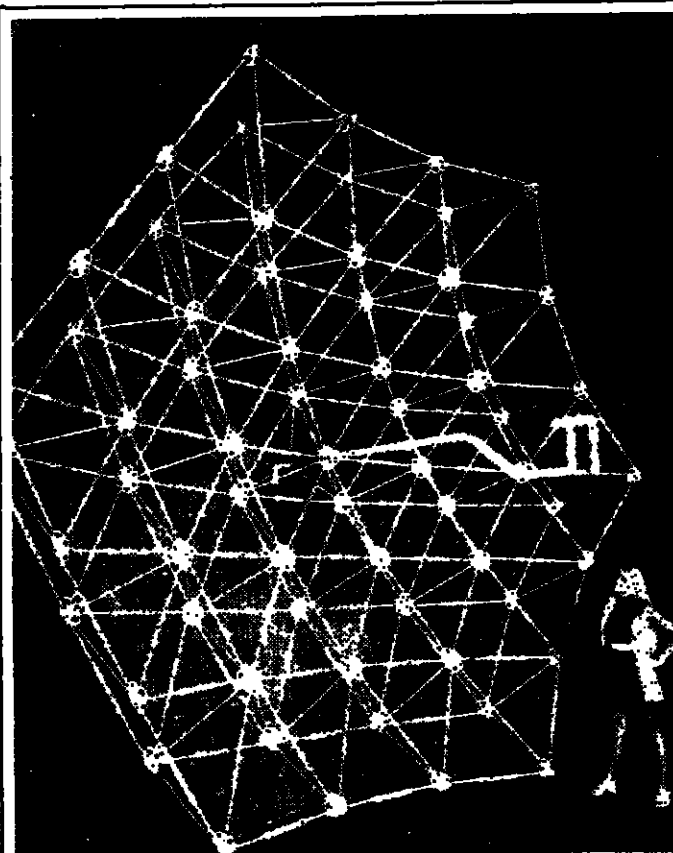
DATE: 7.3.1399/4.2.1979  
TIME: 0700 HRS.

1-Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
4	TREIN MAERSK	KANOO	GEN CONTS	2.2.1979
5	NEDLLOYD BALTIMORE	KANOO	GENERAL	3/2/1979
10	IBN BASSAM	KANOO	GEN CONTS	3.2.1979
11	SCUPI	U.C.E.	LOADING UREA	22/1/1979
12	AL WASSEEM	U.C.E.	GENERAL	3.2.1979
16	LUKE LU	U.C.E.	GEN CONTS	27.1.1979
17	MANHODARI	U.C.E.	GEN CONTS	3.2.1979
19	ASIA OHO	GULF	GENERAL	3.2.1979
21	BLAKH ID B	BARBER	BULK CEMENT	25.1.1979
27	CLIMAN RUBY	ORRI	RICE AND MAIZE	31.1.1979
28	RYUJIN MARU	BARBER	CARS	4.2.1979
SCP				
	ROUN DIER	KANOO	GENERAL	10.1.1979
Vessels Working at Anchorage				
	PRIMULA	S.N.C.	BULK CEMENT	1.2.1979
2-Recent Arrivals				
	ASIA OHO	GULF	GENERAL	3.2.1979
	IBN BASSAM	KANOO	GEN CONTS	3.2.1979
	NEDLLOYD BALTIMORE	KANOO	GENERAL	3.2.1979
	AL WASSEEM	U.C.E.	GENERAL	3.2.1979
	MUENODARO	SEA	AL MINIMUM	1.2.1979
	RYUJIN MARU	BARBER	CARS	4.2.1979
3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours				
	FINLANDIA	KANOO	GENERAL	4/2/1979
	SARAH TRADERS	ORRI	GENERAL	4/2/1979
	TANGI NUFN	SEA	GENERAL	4/2/1979
	HAN CHIFONG	U.C.E.	GENERAL	4/2/1979
	ARYA NAZ	SET	GENERAL	4/2/1979
	LONG REACH	REFAYAT	GENERAL	4/2/1979

4-Tonnages Discharged:(Freight Tons): 16,922

5-Waiting Time: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.



ANTENNA: Developed by a division of General Dynamics for NASA, this collapsible 45 meter diameter antenna is designed for use in the Third World. When expanded it becomes a reflector in the form of a geodesic truss.

## FOREIGN-EXCHANGE RATES

	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
Opening Sunday			
U.S. Dollar	3.35	3.36	3.36
Pound Sterling	6.63	6.72	6.72
Deutsche Mark	1.77 (100)	180.50	180.50
Swiss F	1.95 (100)	200.00	199.50
French F	0.77 (100)	79.00	78.75
Italian Lira (1000)	—	4.00	4.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	108.50	108.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	80.00	85.00
Egyptian Pound	—	4.55	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.25
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40	11.33
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	87.25	87.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	87.25	87.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.72	8.72
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	9.40	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.75	73.65
South Yemeni Dinar	—	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	79.00	88.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	41.00	40.41
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	33.00	34.00
Gold kg	—	25,850	—
10 Tolas bar	—	3,000	—
Silver kg bar	—	690	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.65	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.79	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.13	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.64	—	—
Italian Lira (100)	0.40	—	—

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Cabel St., Jeddah

PORTS AUTHORITY  
JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORTSHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF  
4TH FEBRUARY 1979


1-VESSELS DISCHARGING	BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
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100	—	—	—	—	—

## 2-Recent Arrivals

TOYOTA MARU 30	ALI REZA	VEHICLES	3/2/1979
LOUIS L.D.	ALSABA	BULK CEMENT	3/2/1979
VERA U	STAR NAV.	BANANAS	3/2/1979
MISIRAH	A.E.T.	REEFER	3/2/1979
ARABIAN ENDEAVOUR	KANOO	TO LOAD EMPTY	3/2/1979
MAROU LA M	ABUSHAL	CONTNRS.	3/2/1979
TOCHIGI MARU	A.E.T.	DURRA VEHICLES	3/2/1979



**arab news**  
International Finance  
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates



**INDUSTRIAL  
GASES PRODUCTION  
CAN MAKING  
SHIPBUILDING  
HONDA PRODUCTS  
YANMAR PRODUCTS**

**ABDULLAH HASHIM ESTS.**

<b>JEDDAH</b>	<b>MECCA</b>	<b>RIYADH</b>	<b>DAMMAM</b>
<b>32065-32471</b>	<b>25603</b>	<b>28032-23592</b>	<b>24720-24730</b>

EXCHANGE RATES AND LONDON GOLD	سعر العملات والذهب
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LONDON

February 2

Range

USA 1.9785-1.9795

Canada 2.3735-2.3745

France 2.5880-2.5890

Germany 58.155-58.165

Italy 16.765-16.770

Japan 27.387-27.392

Switzerland 3.3975-3.3975

N. Germany 3.7325-3.7335

Sweden 3.5550-3.5560

Norway 16.2175-16.2225

Denmark 16.3350-16.3400

Australia 3.5550-3.5560

Portugal 48.98-49.00

Spain 126.12-126.18

Belgium 37.387-37.392

N.Y. DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Goldster February 2

Bulgarian Franc 2.0391

Czechoslovak 29.200

Deutsche Mark 1.8380

Home Bank Dollar 4.7470

French Franc 4.3330

Italian Lira 202.50

Japanese Yen 1.7142

Swiss Franc 1.7142

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

DOW JONES 11.00 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES

February 2

30 Industrials 286.43 DN 2.25 or 0.27%

20 Transport 149.06 DN 0.11 or 0.11%

15 Utilities 104.76 DN 0.17 or 0.16%

65 Stocks 284.34 DN 0.43 or 0.15%

New York — IAP-DJ — Stock prices closed mixed against a background of international unrest and pessimism in Washington that any peace can be done in the near future to control OPEC's power to raise oil prices further.

On the international scene, Western leaders expressed their reluctance to clarify the U.S. stance toward anti-apartheid statements made by Chairman Vice President Hubert H. Hefner to support Prime Minister Biko's return to his country. Hefner's statement was met with mixed reactions from other leaders.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass, called on the Carter administration to clarify the U.S. stance toward anti-apartheid statements made by Chairman Vice President Hubert H. Hefner to support Prime Minister Biko's return to his country. Hefner's statement was met with mixed reactions from other leaders.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal said that, while a congressional committee that the U.S.

NEW YORK

February 2

Operating Prices

STG 1.9780-1.9800

DEU 2.0487-2.0507

CAN 33.345-33.355

FIN 4.3272-4.3282

FRF 847.55-848.00

DM 2.5350-2.5360

ITL 1.7110-1.7120

YEN 1.8350-1.8370

DKR 2.1225-2.1240

GBP 2.9250-2.9260

INR 4.1650-4.1670

PKR 9.0117-9.0127

VND 4.2100-4.2200

NGN 30.99-31.00

MLX 21.70-21.72

NG, one month 55-50; two months 102-90; three months 104-90; four months 104-90; five months 104-90; six months 104-90; seven months 104-90; eight months 104-90; nine months 104-90; ten months 104-90; eleven months 104-90; twelve months 104-90

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**B.C.**

CAN I ASK YOU A REAL DUMB QUESTION, DAD?

CERTAINLY, THAT'S HOW YOU LEARN ABOUT THINGS.

WHY IS THE SQUARE OF THE HYPOTENUSE EQUAL TO THE SUM OF THE SQUARES OF THE OTHER TWO SIDES?

THAT'S NOT DUMB ENOUGH.

**SMALL SOCIETY**

HOO-BOY! SO MUCH FOR MANDATORY RETIREMENT—

MORE PEOPLE NOW LIVE LONGER FOR LESS REASON THAN EVER BEFORE—

**BLONDIE**

DO YOU ENJOY DELIVERING MAIL, MR. BEASLEY?

SURE—ALL US POSTMEN DO.

WHAT ABOUT WHEN IT RAINS, SLEETS AND SNOWS?

WE'RE TRYING TO MAKE THOSE LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

**BEELE BAILEY**

SIT DOWN, THE GENERAL WILL SEE YOU SHORTLY.

WHY DO I ALWAYS HAVE TO WAIT?

IT'S THE GENERAL'S WAY TO MAKE YOU FEEL INFERIOR AND SHOW YOU WHO'S BOSS.

AND ALL THIS TIME I THOUGHT IT WAS BECAUSE HE DIDN'T WANT TO SEE ME.

**HAGAR**

MY MOTHER SENT YOU THIS MAGIC CHARM. IT WARDS OFF LOOSE WAYS AND LOW COMPANY.

SO TAKE CARE OF IT.

OF COURSE.

PLUNK!

**WIZARD**

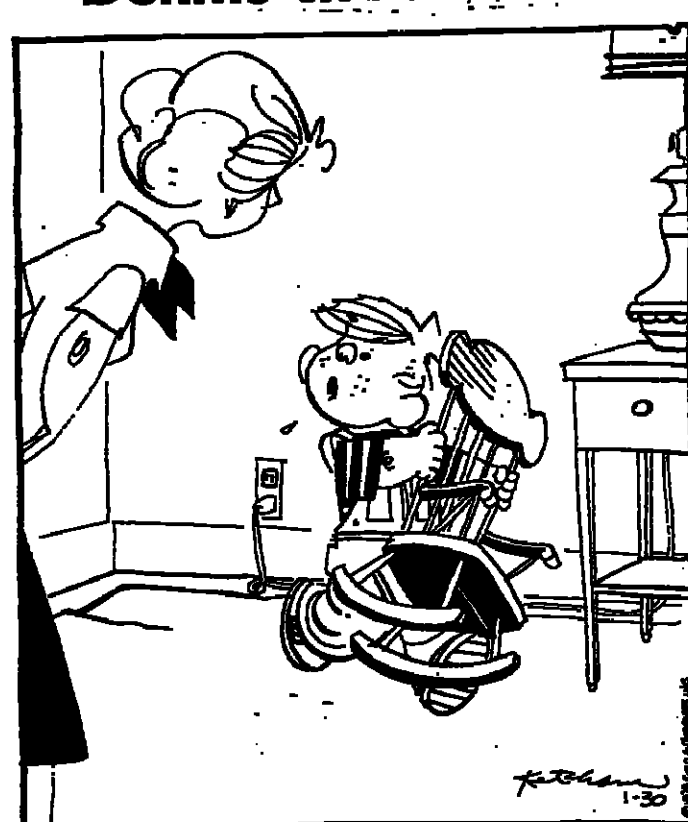
MONEY IS GETTING VERY TIGHT!

IT ONLY TOOK ME SEVENTEEN SECONDS TO GET A NEW WALSON LOAN, THANKS TO MY MUTUAL TRUST.

THAT MUST BE SOME BANK!

—WHAT BANK?—I BORROWED IT FROM MY MOTHER.

## Dennis the Menace



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Accelerated

2 TV host

3 Roofing material

4 Univ. in Louisiana

5 Click beetle

6 Famous Boston family

7 Be mistaken

8 Indicate

9 Dear

10 Burmese knife

11 Sylvan deity

12 Showed interest

13 Faithless

14 Finished

15 -vivid

16 See 28

17 Down

18 Savage

19 Average

20 Old TV western

21 Certain energy

22 Tower

23 Trigonometry function

24 Hostilities

25 Tendency

26 Famous film critic

DOWN

1 Julie Andrews movie

2 Hanged

3 Fugitive

4 Protector

5 Throb

6 Bantu language

7 Sideways

8 Burdensome

9 Earthly

10 Odontologist's study

11 "King of the —"

12 Apocalypse

13 Disney film classic

14 Describing some cars

15 The Red

16 Baron, e.g.

17 Between

18 Tropical plant

19 Celtic

20 Mrs. Gump

21 Yesterday's Answer

22 Two

23 In

24 Hoodwink

25 In

26 Between

27 Tropical plant

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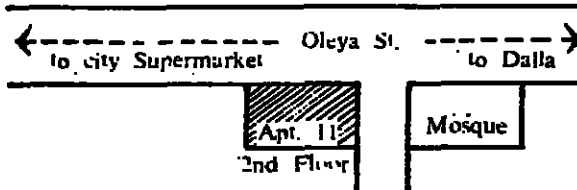
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PAGE 14

Late News

الطريق ٨ ربيع الأول ١٣٩٩ هـ

## Over 100,000 blacks mass at Salisbury election rally

**SALISBURY, Feb. 4 (AP)**—More than 100,000 blacks packed a football stadium here Sunday to hear Salisbury leader Abel Muzorewa launch his campaign to persuade blacks to take part in this country's first universal suffrage election.

The election is scheduled April 20 despite guerrilla threats to blow up the polling booths.

Delighted Muzorewa aides pointed to the turnout, estimated by police at 120,000 people. They said it indicated popular support for the internationally-unrecognized agreement for black rule between Prime Minister Ian Smith and the three Salisbury black leaders.

The diminutive Muzorewa, dressed in his party's black, red, yellow and green colors, and matching tasseled cap, drew thunderous applause as he praised Rhodesian whites for conceding black rule.

He also received applause as he denounced Western powers for continuing to withhold recognition and nationalist guerrillas for their ongoing war for control.

## Sheep rustlers said ordered flogged in Iran

**TEHRAN, Feb. 4 (R)**—Four men accused of stealing 18 sheep were ordered to be given 30 strokes of the whip each by the top religious authority of Mashhad, in northern Iran, the newspaper "Eksel" reported Sunday.

It said the four men had been arrested by "Islamic stewards" and taken to Ayatollah Ouma Shirazi after admitting the theft.

"People's courts" are reported to have sprung up in various parts of the country in recent months and "Islamic stewards" have largely replaced police in some provincial centers.

The rally was the first since the Jan. 30 referendum in which the tiny white electorate, which has held power for nearly nine decades, voted overwhelmingly for the Salisbury transition government's constitution. The document provides for a black-dominated government in which whites will have a powerful say for another decade.

One of the embattled transition government's main fears is that blacks, either because

of intimidation or through support for the Patriotic Front guerrillas movement, will not turn out at the ballot boxes to be set up across the country.

Muzorewa, fist raised in black power salute and flanked by party officials on a rostrum, declared, "Anyone who really has the interest of Zimbabwe at heart can see Rhodesia is no longer the same. It is already a new country."

The crowd responded with the chant: "Zimbabwe Nyedu," "Zimbabwe is ours."

Under a controversial decision, prompted by Smith, the country is due to be known as Zimbabwe-Rhodesia after the April elections. But blacks use only its nationalist name, Zimbabwe.

Muzorewa declared that the present white-dominated parliament would be dissolved on March 8—"the most historical and dramatic day of all."

He complained bitterly that Britain and the United States have shirked off the white referendum and show no sign of lifting sanctions imposed in 1965, when Smith declared independence unilaterally from Britain in a bid to avoid black rule.

After British and U.S. officials conferred in Washington over the weekend, British Foreign Secretary David Owen said the Rhodesian situation was deteriorating and expressed a "sense of despair."

Smith meanwhile said in an interview with BBC television that he would consider a 20 per cent poll on April 20 satisfactory.

Smith said the only circumstances in which he foresaw an election postponement would be if the country completely collapsed and he said he did not envision this.



**SUDDENLY LAST SPRING:** The first meeting last year of Rhodesia's executive Council, set up between white prime minister Ian Smith and black leaders Ndabaningi Sithole, Abel Muzorewa and Chief Chirau under the internal settlement of last March 3 Sunday a crowd of blacks estimated at 120,000 gathered in a Salisbury stadium to hear Muzorewa's first speech of the campaign.

## Firm on cabinet demand

## Berlinguer assails last government

**CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Feb. 4 (R)**—Italy's government fell last week because of bad faith, delays and thirst for power among the ruling Christian Democrats, Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer said Sunday.

Speaking before 5,000 Communists on his native island, Berlinguer launched a fierce attack on the Christian Democrats whose 10-month-old minority government collapsed last Wednesday when the Communists withdrew their parliamentary support.

He renewed his party's demand for cabinet seats as the price of their entering any new alliance. The Christian Democrats have consistently dismissed this idea, so Berlinguer's statement of it made early general election seem inevitable.

"We pulled out of the majority because others, above all the Christian Democrats, did not stick to the agreement," he said.

Whenever real reforms looked likely to become law, said Berlinguer, mentioning recent

proposals on agriculture and the police, "The Christian Democrats returned to their customary practices of delay and postponement."

He referred to recent statements by Christian Democratic leaders that the Communists would never enter the government. "And after such insults

they dare to say we Communists undermined and broke the alliance," he said. Caretaker Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti has been given a presidential mandate to try to form a new government but has given no sign that he will offer the Communists a role in it.

## For continued prosecution

## Bonn sees Nazi law change

**FRANKFURT, Feb. 4 (R)**—West German Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel said Sunday he thought it probable that the law would be changed to allow continued prosecution of Nazi war criminals after the present time limit expires in December.

He said in a radio interview that there had been a shift in opinion — fuelled by last month's screening here of the American television series "Holocaust" about the mass

murder of the Jews — toward lifting the statute of limitations. (See earlier story page 4)

The law sets a time limit of 30 years on investigating murders. Unless the Bundestag (lower house) alters the law, no new legal investigations of suspected Nazi murders will be allowed after the end of this year.

Vogel said he hoped the Bundestag would reach a decision before the summer recess.

## Half U.K. hospitals turning away sick as strike continues

**LONDON, Feb. 4 (R)**—Britain's low-paid workers kept up their strike action Sunday and rubbish piled higher in the streets, bodies awaiting burial stacked up in cold storage and half the 2,300 state hospitals were turning away all but emergency cases.

Over one million public service employees, including garbage collectors, gravediggers, caretakers and hospital cleaners want their basic weekly wages increased from about \$80 to \$120.

About half the nurses in the country's state hospitals had to clean floors and sort out laundry.

Health Secretary David Ennals warned hospital managers Sunday that it could be rash and foolhardy to take on civilian volunteers.

He said this could only make matters worse with the unions, which have agreed to allow in just enough cooks and cleaners to help keep hospitals running for emergencies.

The strikes by members of the National Union of Public Employees remain sporadic, with London the worst hit region.

There are over 300 bodies in cold storage in the north-west region around Liverpool, where gravediggers are on strike.

Hundreds of schools throughout the country are locked because caretakers are on strike and children have to remain at home until they reopen.

The government insists that wage rises should be kept as near as possible to five per cent.

It must call a general election by October and the limit on rises, aimed at fighting inflation, has disrupted Labor's usual good relations with the unions.

Transport Minister William Rodgers said Saturday night that unless the Labor movement could put its house in

order, "The task of winning the election will be a great deal harder than it seemed to be only a few weeks ago."

A major industrial dispute loomed at Britain's biggest exporter, the state-controlled British Leyland auto giant, where shop stewards representing 100,000 hourly employees threatened to strike if the company refused rises backdated to Nov. 1 that were conditional on productivity increases. The company said production targets had not been met and that it therefore cannot afford the increases.

## Gunfire heard in Kampala as tension mounts

**NAIROBI, Feb. 4 (R)**—Heavy gunfire was heard in the streets of central Kampala Sunday and electricity supplies and radio programs in the Ugandan capital were interrupted, residents in the city said.

The residents, contacted by telephone from Nairobi, said they heard shooting and a series of explosions early Sunday morning. Armed troops were patrolling the streets and there was a mood of high tension, they said.

Exile sources in Nairobi have spoken of strong pressure on President Idi Amin from opposition forces within the country in the last few months and he has been fighting a sporadic war against Tanzanian troops on their mutual border.

Ugandan sources in Nairobi said an electricity substation had been blown up by anti-Amin groups, and an oil storage tank was set on fire, but these reports could not be confirmed.

Uganda radio and television were unable to broadcast for most of the day. The radio apologized for the interruption, but gave no explanation.

The radio made no mention of the shooting or of any other incidents.

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## Bakhtiar

by Khomeini as the prime minister of the provisional government.

Informed sources said Bazar-gan has met with Khomeini, Bakhtiar and at least two senior military leaders within the past 72 hours. The military officers expressed "appreciation" that Khomeini has moved slowly.

According to the sources, the army blocked Bakhtiar's plans for flying to Paris last month for a meeting with Khomeini. Khomeini insisted he would not meet Bakhtiar unless he resigned.

Sources said Khomeini has delayed announcing his provisional government and revolutionary council, which would dismantle the last vestiges of monarchy, to permit negotiations with the military.

"The Ayatollah will wait a few days, but I do not think he will wait longer than a week" before announcing his new government, one source said. A bloody showdown would then be "unavoidable," the source said, if there had been no agreement for Bakhtiar to resign or for the army to accept a new regime.

An Iranian source said Bakhtiar would probably agree to resign if he were convinced that his departure would not trigger a military coup by units, particularly the rangers and imperial guard, still loyal to the Shah.

cause we have undemarcated borders with Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al-Khaimah and Fujairah," he said.

He said a mutual security pact among Gulf states is desirable to ward off aggression or subversion supported and financed by foreign powers.

"We support cooperation in every field," he said. "Not only in mutual security, arrangements, but also in education, health and even pollution problems."

He said his country advo-

## Contacts

"Secondly, to invite Israel's other neighbors — Syria, Lebanon and Jordan — to join the two countries in the peace-making process. And thirdly, justly to solve the problem of the Palestinian Arabs, giving them full administrative autonomy and security — inescapable and absolutely necessary for Israel and its citizen — so that in the land of Israel (Palestine) there will not be any dividing line, but Jews and Arabs can live together in human dignity and peacefully," he said.

## Oman

cated a policy of mutual aid among Gulf states "in war and peace" and he cited the example of Oman "when it was subjected to subversion organized by a foreign power."

"If this should happen again to any other state in the region, the rest of us should rush to its rescue," he said. "This was the motivation for sending

Iranian troops to us at the request of our government, in the early seventies," he said.

"We would do the same if requested by any of our neighbors," he added.

Oman offered to send troops to help a neighboring Arab country when the latter appeared in need of military support a year ago he said.

Sunday evening Zawawi met Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal, with whom he held talks. The meeting was attended by Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansoor, deputy minister of foreign affairs and Salem Surbul, chief of protocol at the ministry of foreign affairs.

Later Sunday Zawawi returned home.

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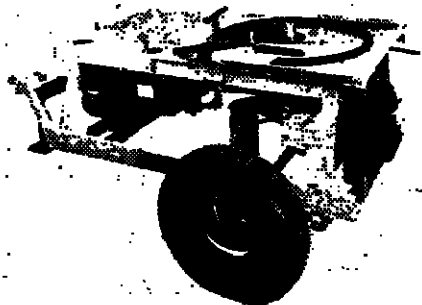
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